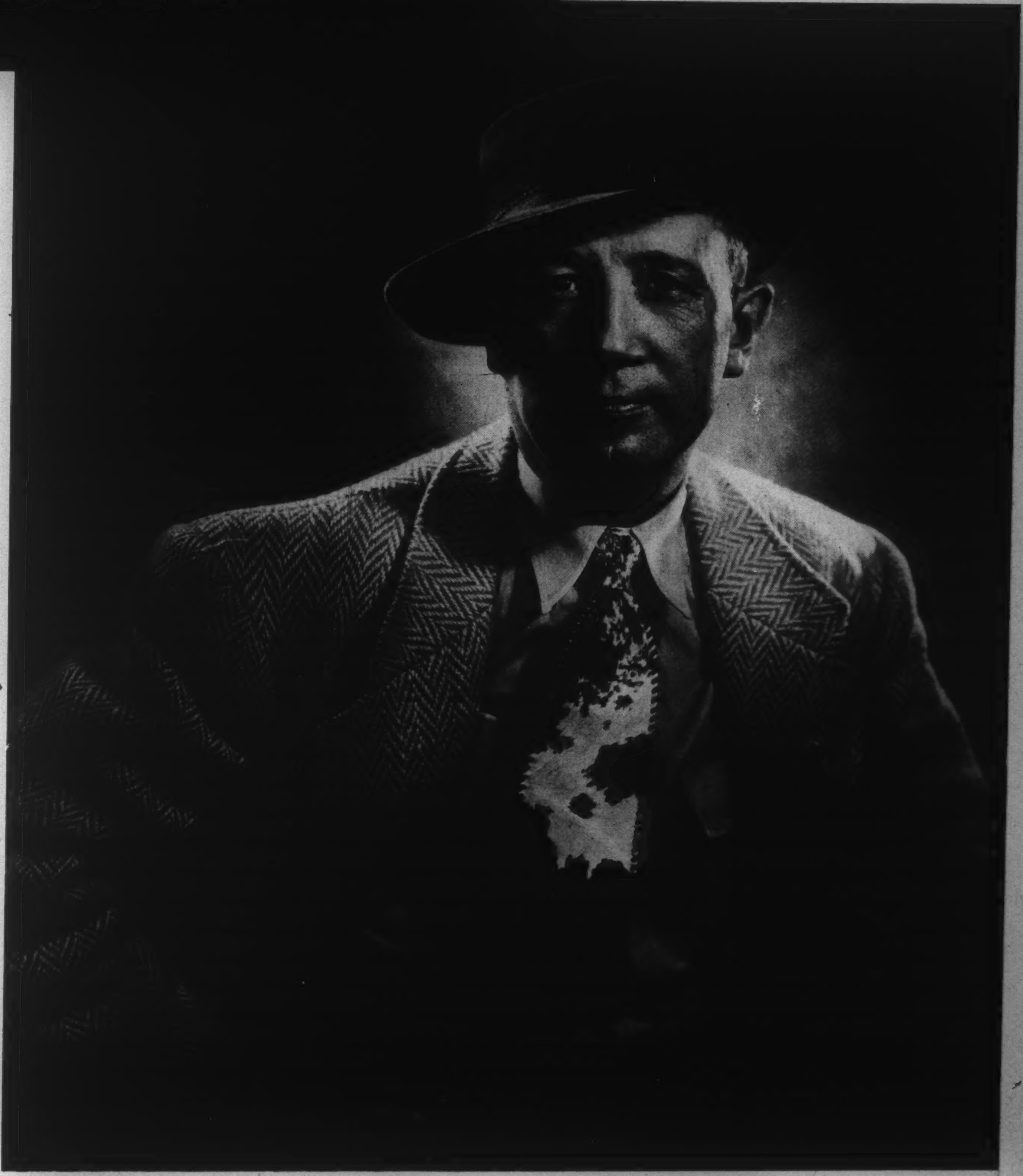
SATURDAY NIGHT

MARCH 7, 1950



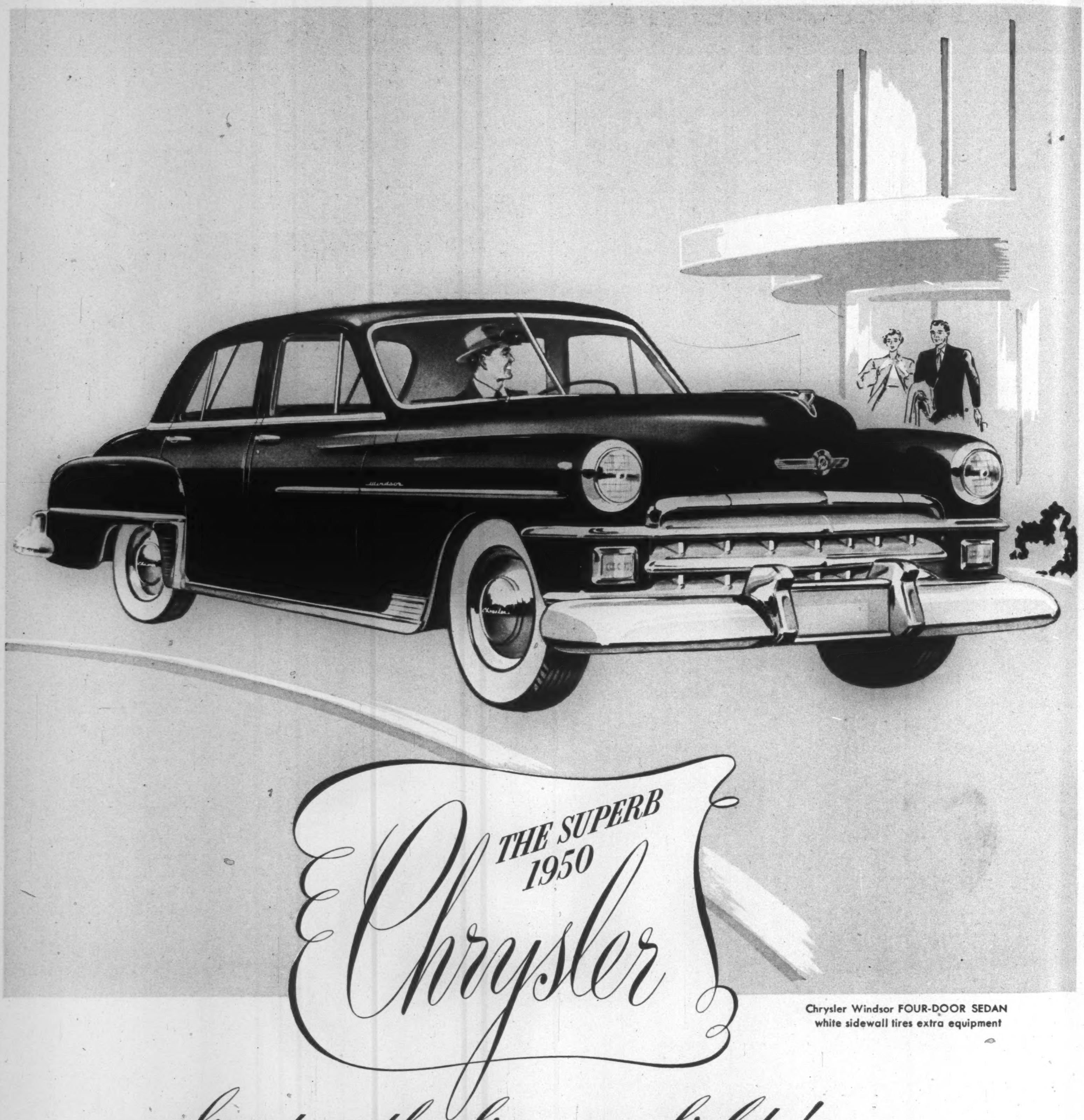
TORONTO EXPORT: *Gordon Sinclair. See People.*

**TORONTO:
FAST—
AT LAST**

See Page Eight

10¢

Washington Flap: Policies vs. Politics • Michael Barkway
Ambassador's Wife Is a Diplomat • Joyce Tedman
Most Businessmen Work for Women • Jean Tweed



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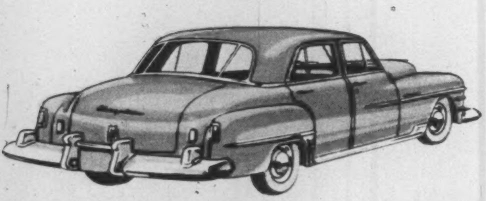

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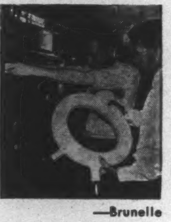
letters

This Makes Us Happy

I HAVE a follow-up on my article on Saskatoon's betatron (SN Oct. 18) which is the sort of reaction to a story which is the most gratifying. Mr. John Turner, a businessman and head of an accounting firm in Wellington, New Zealand, and his doctor read SN's article just prior to a diagnosis of a current illness as cancer. Mr. Turner flew to Saskatoon early in January, took 15 daily treatments for a chest cancer, stayed in hospital for several weeks and returned to Wellington and to work on Feb. 8.


—Brunelle
THE BETATRON

Perhaps the story is also important because his doctor recommended the betatron to him. This indicates to me that doctors are placing a certain amount of faith in the machine for treatments of patients who are not in immediate danger (Mr. Turner's cancer was not of the lung).

Saskatoon, Sask. MURIEL J. SNIDER

Those Good Old Days

DINK CARROLL in his article "Where has hockey's color gone?" (SN Feb. 14) tells of the one-time Leaf player who used to fry prior to a game a five-pound steak in the dressing room stove. Dink laments that this couldn't happen today. How true. Who can afford to buy five pounds of steak today?

Foam Lake, Sask. M. A. WILLIAMS

Edmonton Liked It

CONGRATULATIONS on your Edmonton story. Thanks to Mr. Mansell's sensitive treatment of the city, SATURDAY NIGHT is more popular here now than it has ever been. Just for the record I thought your Eastern readers would be interested to know that the Maritimers' Association in Edmonton boasts over 1,200 members of a total of 5,000 in the province.

Edmonton, Alberta. A. R. BETTS

Back to 1866

MR. EGGLESTON, in his article "Nation or Confederacy" (SN Jan. 31) has again put me "on the spot", which practically compels me to reply, especially by his statement—"It is the theory of federation which he develops on behalf of his own province to which I object. And I object because I think if it were very widely held, it would make real nationhood under our present constitution impossible".

. . . It is not likely that Mr. Eggleston is aware of such facts as that, among other things the economic betrayal of the confederation was deliberately planned when it was being organized and subsequently that plan was adopted and executed by Sir John A. Macdonald and his associates. That Macdonald kept the official record of the 1866 inter-provincial conference with his private papers where it was found after his death: that some, if not all, of the manuscripts of so-called histories of the Dominion of Canada, published in Toronto, have been censored in the United States; that reference to the 1866 document in the manuscript of one highly regarded constitutional publication was deleted by the publisher; that the Ottawa Government has published official statements regarding the origin and development of Canada's constitution which are not correct; that the names of the sixteen authorized provincial delegates who organized the Dominion have been suppressed and that that 1866 document was never published in British North America, until I published it in 1926 in the pamphlet to which he refers;—incidentally, I found that document in a British Blue Book published in 1867.

The British North America Act 1867 declares that the original provinces are "federally united" because they "expressed their desire" to be so united. That Act defines that 1866 document as an "agreement" and states "it shall be the duty of the Government and Parliament of Canada" to carry out that agreement which the Privy Council defined in 1931 as a "contract" and in 1937 as "the inter-provincial compact to which the BNA Act gives effect".

That 1866 document was defined by the Privy Council 1931 as "the foundation upon which the whole structure was subsequently erected" and is, I submit, the only foundation upon which national unity, national prosperity and equitable federal government for all the provinces or "real nationhood" can be developed successfully.

I have studied the constitutions of a number of federal unions and am convinced that Canada's constitution, which was designed to cope with the geographic lay-out of the Provinces, the great diversity of interests in the vast territory in which Ottawa has certain defined authority, also the two nationalities, is the best federal governmental organization or institution that has ever been devised, but Canada's unique federalism has been largely pushed aside by politicians, supported by Ontario's propaganda, and a governmental abortion substituted for it, with which good government seems to be impossible and which to a large extent, has developed our national economy as an economic appanage of the United States.

Saint John, NB. A. P. PATERSON

Meighen and Progressives

I MUST take strong exception to a statement in your editorial of January 3 on some aspects of Mr. Meighen's political career. You say: "The conduct of Progressive members of parliament in breaking pairs during the Shadow Cabinet of 1926 was quite indefensible." That implies that the offences were numerous. Actually there was only one occasion. T. M. Bird was paired with Donald Kennedy for one special vote. In the excitement of the moment Mr. Bird got to his feet when the Clerk paused opposite him. The incident would probably have passed unnoticed had not Mr. Bird called attention to it himself. After the result was announced he explained that he had cast his vote inadvertently. There was no suggestion at the time that the incident was other than an isolated one.

Pilot Mound, Man. J. L. BROWN

Husband-Wife Teams

I WAS much impressed by the number of husband and wife teams you listed in your article (SN Jan. 31), and could not help wondering how you manage to gather in so many. Another point which interested me was the way in which you treated this great country as a coast-to-coast unit and reached out to all parts of it.

Richmond Hill, Ont. HELEN SAWYER HOGG

I THOROUGHLY enjoyed your story on the career "family teams" and want to thank you very much for your very kind mention of the McGowans.

So many people have stopped me and said how much they liked the story and how interesting they found your team pictures. Except when we were married, it's the first time Lloyd and I have been pictured together for publication, so the children got a big kick out of it—we did too!

Montreal Daily Star,
Montreal, Que. MYRTLE A. MCGOWAN

Yukon not in NWT

YOU PUBLISH a very fine picture (SN Jan. 24) of the Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources. Under the sub-heading "Ruler of NWT" it states "The Territories (meaning North West Territories) comprising all the British possessions in or adjacent to North America which are not included in any Province."

If your writer and his readers will look at a map of Canada they will see that statement is not correct and that Yukon Territory, having an area of 207,076 square miles, or 5.6 per cent of the total area of the Dominion, is not in North West Territories, nor in any Province.

Whitehorse, Yukon. GEORGE BLACK

Weekly English Lesson

"WAITS ON" for "awaits" is surely a bit too much, and it is to be hoped that knuckles will be rapped (SN Feb. 7, p. 13).

I once had a high school teacher who, if two pupils were chattering to each other while he was trying to speak, would stop speaking, wait a few moments, look at the offenders and say, "We're waiting on us!"

Kingston, Ont. DAVID SWEEZEY

■ *Punishment administered.*

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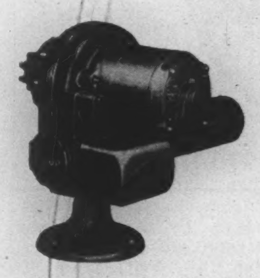
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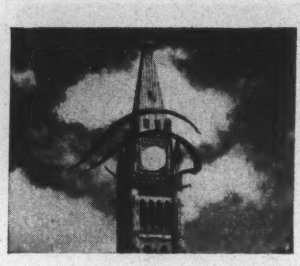

OTTAWA VIEW

CRYSTAL BALL

CHIEF TOPIC in the Throne Speech debate in the Commons is the increasing unemployment—described by the Opposition as approaching a national emergency and by Prime Minister St. Laurent as a collection of local problems aggravated by the weather and the international trading situation. Progressive Conservatives, CCF-ers and Socreds are arguing unemployment is a national problem, demanding national action. The Prime Minister says No. It is not a problem which requires the Government to unveil a public works program. It can be tackled on local levels with assistance from federal unemployment insurance, now extended to loggers and lumbermen and to salary workers making up to $4,800 a year, and with supplementary payments provided throughout the winter months.

The Prime Minister says the outlook for 1950 is one of continued buoyancy. The gross national product is expected to be $16,250,000,000, compared with $16 billion in 1949. It is anticipated there will be little over-all change in prices. It is estimated capital investment will total $3,600,000,000, five per cent more than in 1949; Government investment, about $552 million. The Prime Minister was taking his figures from a booklet issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce — "Canada at the Half-Way Mark of the Twentieth Century." This review of the state of the nation, issued the same day Mr. St. Laurent spoke, stole a lot of material that would normally go into the budget address. Some of the Government's research people think some of the information is being interpreted too optimistically.

HOME DEFENCE

FOR more than a year Major-General F. F. Worthington, civil defence coordinator, has been collecting information, seeking the advice and cooperation of provincial and municipal authorities, and laying the groundwork for a plan of home defence that could operate on short notice.

The master plan is nearly ready and some of the details will be announced and discussed during the present session of Parliament. In any air attack fire is expected to be the great killer. Ottawa will be prepared to pay subsidies to municipalities which are prepared to adapt their firefighting equipment to an overall national plan.

FILM BOARD "SAFE"

HON. ROBERT WINTERS, Minister of Resources and Development, and Chairman of the National Film Board, has informed the Defence Department that Film Board employees have been "screened" by the RCMP and are considered "safe" for confidential film work. Disclosure that defence authorities were giving this type of work to private firms because employees of the Government film agency had not been screened stirred up a Commons' tempest last session.

Newspaper dispatches say the screening of the Film Board staff is now "complete." The fact is, screening of Government employees is never complete. The RCMP are constantly pursuing potential spies in the country as a whole and more particularly in Government branches engaged in highly secret work.

CBC ENQUIRY

THE Opposition is getting ready for some close examination of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation activities when the special parliamentary committee is set up. The Corporation's statement for the last fiscal year shows an operating deficit of $44,000, which the average person might assume to be the cost of the CBC domestic services to the taxpayer, as distinguished from the radio licence holder, generally.

But the fact is the CBC service cost the taxpayers a lot more. There is a $611,918 item in the Transport Department accounts for the collection of radio licences. The department turned over to CBC $4,828,226 revenue from radio licence fees. It did not deduct the expense it had gone to in collecting them nor was the $341,982 in commissions paid for the collection of radio licences deducted from the amount paid to CBC. Ottawa hears reports that the Government is discussing the abolition of the radio licence fee. The CBC would be compensated for this loss by a straight grant from the treasury.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL?

VISCOUNT ALEXANDER is leaving for England in mid-March. He will return late in April, the month that marks the fourth anniversary of his appointment as Governor-General. Canadian Governors-General down through the years have remained an average of four to five years and there have been reports that Viscount Alexander will return permanently to Britain before the end of the year.

One of the most popular Governors-General, Viscount Alexander has told friends he would like to remain in Canada. But at the same time there are family considerations (children attending schools in England) that may influence him to resist a longer term. Something else that might enter into the decision is that the 59-year-old Viscount Alexander is one of Britain's greatest military commanders. Although retired, he may figure in the defence plans of Britain and the Western democracies.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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COVER

TO MANY Torontonians (and to many non-residents too) Gordon Sinclair, the "poor man's Richard Haliburton", is the spokesman of their city. He is aggressive, self-confident, a shrewd businessman and at the same time a home-loving family man. He does not share the popular view that Toronto is stuffy, provincial, bigoted or backward. "Except for Sundays, Toronto people are the most progressive, goodhearted and generous I know. This is my favorite home." After examining the city's many facets and analyzing the changes that are taking place in Toronto, Allan Anderson presents the facts which prove that Mr. Sinclair is right.—*Don McKague.*

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Capital comment

Reflections on the Estimates

A FEW months before hostilities ceased in 1945, Government officials at Ottawa drew up a forecast of the national budget in a typical postwar year.

I remember that they contemplated a leveling-off figure of between $1½ and $2 billion. This included $250 million for national defence. Both figures sounded a bit extravagant to ears accustomed to pre-war figures, when the total national budget ranged between $400 million and $500 million, and the expenditure for national defence, until Hitler's sabre-rattling began, was less than $20 million a year.

The guess made in 1945 was, of course, too conservative. Finance Minister Abbott, last week, brought in main estimates for 1950-51. They run to about $2 1/3 billion. This will be swelled by further substantial amounts before the new fiscal year is out. The sum allocated for national defence is $425 million. An additional $20 million is to be voted to the National Research Council and the Atomic Energy Control Board, some of it contributing to national safety.

The main estimates are down about $25 million from last year, and the "levelling-off" of postwar expenditures may be at hand. But it is a safe bet that the budget is never again likely to fall below the $2 billion mark. Even if international tension eased off greatly, and the arms bill could be cut, there are large offsetting expenditures looming up ahead. If Ontario and Quebec enter tax agreements, an additional $120 million or so will be needed at once. An extension of old age pensions and a national health plan will almost surely push the national outlay toward the $3 billion mark.

Staggering Figures

These figures are so staggering to those who remember pre-war finance that doubts may be raised as to our capacity to meet them. Of course, the raw figures mean little. It is the ratio to national income, and the true nature and effect of the payments, that must be considered.

One of the pleasant surprises is the low relative burden of the interest on the national debt. Fears used to be expressed that the war debt would cripple Canada's postwar operations. We are now cashing in on the tough Ilsley policy of making us pay for the war as we went along instead of borrowing most of the cost. It is true that Finance Minister Abbott is budgeting for $423 million for servicing debt charges, a formidable sum even if it is $19 million less than last year's. But as a segment of the total national outlay, it is only 18.3 per cent as compared with 35 per cent in 1937. In terms of national income, it is *a smaller burden than before the war.* This is a remarkable achievement.

Of course, the legacy of war is not confined to increased debts. In Mr. Abbott's latest estimates, the total bill for national defence, military pensions and after care is $640 million, a good deal more than the total National Governmental expenditure on everything in 1937. This one item constituted nearly 28 per cent of all current expenditure. Back in 1937 the sum was $88 million, and the percentage 18.4.

One odd fact comes out of a comparison of this postwar budget with a pre-war parallel: despite all our talk about social welfare, the National Government is spending a smaller part of its total outlay in this field than it was in 1937.

No Socialist Move

Another point worth making is that an increase from $½ billion to nearly $2½ billion in the national budget does not mean that Canada has been moving rapidly toward socialism through its national fiscal policies. An analysis of the current estimates would show that close to a billion dollars is "transfer" money, collected annually by the National Government from hundreds of thousands of taxpayers and paid right out again to hundreds of thousands of bond-holders, pensioners, parents and others. Much of this money must go back into the pockets from which it came. Some of it goes back via provincial governments.

If we are not moving toward socialism in a spectacular way, we are certainly moving toward a social welfare state. In time much of the taxes we all pay will have to be considered as social insurance premiums.

So long as present levels of activity continue—and this is a vital proviso—a national outlay of $2 1/3 billion will not be crushing. But the job of extracting a tax sum of that order from an economy in the doldrums will be enough to appall the most debonair Minister of Finance. The cyclical theory of financing, not fully repudiated in spite of that pre-election misstep a year ago, will justify some budgeting for deficits in slack times. But only if surpluses are built up in good times.

by
Wilfrid
Eggleston

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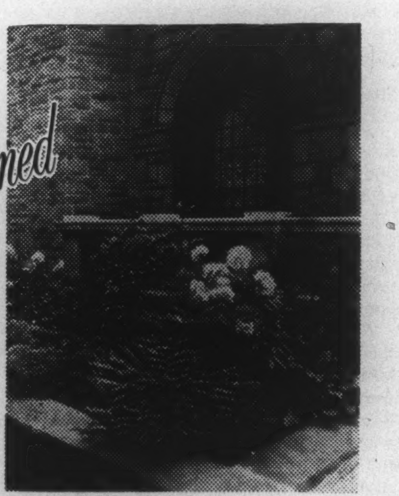

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then and now

Appointments

Dr. Leonard O. Bradley of Toronto, Director of Studies for the Ontario Health Survey Committee, succeeds **Dr. Harvey Agnew** as Executive Secretary of the Canadian Hospital Council. Dr. Agnew has resigned to enter the field of hospital consulting.

Venerable Archdeacon Ivor Norris has been elected Bishop of Brandon Man., to succeed the **Rt. Rev. W. W. H. Thomas,** who retired in January.

Marriage

Fletcher Markle, 28, radio and film producer, formerly of Toronto, to **Mercedes McCambridge,** 31. The bride is in the running for an Oscar for her "best supporting role" in the film "All the King's Men."

A Gordon Huson, Information Adviser to the High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Ottawa, to **Betty Dixon** of Gastonia, NC.

Retirements

Commissioner John C. Shirras of BC's Provincial Police. He will be succeeded by Assistant Commissioner **Robert Peachey.**

Deaths

The Hon. **Lucien Cannon,** 63, member of Quebec Superior Court, former Solicitor-General of Canada and one-time prominent Liberal; in Quebec City after a long illness.

The **Rt. Rev. W. E. Fuller,** 50, Anglican Bishop of Saskatoon; at Rivers, Man., after a heart attack.

Col. David McAmmond, 80, retired Field Secretary of the Salvation Army in Canada; in Vancouver.

"Big Angus" MacPhail, 6'6", 390 lbs., the heaviest serviceman enlisted in World War II; in his sleep at Halifax.

John H. Saunders, 93, the "grand old man of the Western Fair," for 60 years a Director and 23 years president of the Western Fair Association; in London, Ont.

Edward A. Armstrong, 46, prominent Winnipeg sportsman and City Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press; of a heart attack shortly after playing in a curling contest.

Msgr. Thomas J. McCarthy, 60, in Sarnia, Ont., while watching a hockey game, 10 days after his elevation to the rank of Monsignor. He organized the Catholic chaplaincy service overseas in World War II and made the Channel crossing with Canadian troops in the Dieppe raid.

Peter McAra, 87, Regina pioneer, farmer, fur-trader, businessman; three times mayor of the city, once during the 1912 cyclone.

H. N. Gross, 79, well-known Saskatchewan finance corporation executive; in Regina.

William Dawson, 62, former Managing Editor of the Canadian Home Journal; of a heart condition in Toronto.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 22 March 7, 1950

The Language Problem

THE British North America Act establishes the use of both English and French in the parliament and courts of the Dominion and in the legislature and courts of Quebec. It says nothing about the language to be used in the legislature and courts of any other province. Since the provinces have control of their own internal constitutions (except as concerns the office of Lieutenant-Governor), it may be presumed that any province could by act of its own Legislature add French as a language which may be used. But this is an action which, if taken in any one year, could be reversed in any subsequent year. What the racial character of Canada's population requires is that if any province now using one language should decide to use both of the official languages of the Dominion it should, upon proper expression of that decision (presumably by a memorial from its legislature), be added to Quebec in the British North America Act as another province in which the two languages are used.

This means that the British North America Act should be capable of being amended so as to *extend* the French language by no further action than that of the province in which it is to be extended and of the Dominion parliament. Is should be capable of being amended so as to *contract* the area of either language only with the unanimous consent of the Dominion and all the provinces. It is essential that no province should have a language imposed upon it against its will, but it is equally essential that language rights when once established should be practically permanent.

Bingo on the Air

BROADCASTING is a method of communication which employs a certain kind of vibration waves which travel freely about the surface of the earth. Its use depends on the ability of the transmitter on any one such wave to keep other transmitters off his wave-length, an ability which he receives from the sovereign power in the shape of a licence granting him the exclusive use of that wave-length. In many areas of Canada, during a large part of the day, only a small number of wave-lengths, and therefore a small number of channels of communication, are available, and it becomes important that the matter communicated should be of some degree of public usefulness.

We are unable to convince ourselves that the playing of bingo games fulfills this requirement. Bingo is a means of supplying, for the sum of 25 cents, a chance of winning certain prizes in goods or money, such chance being usually worth, by mathematical calculation, about ten cents. A portion of the difference is devoted to the advancement of some desirable social service or religious activity. We do not greatly care how many people buy ten cents worth of gamble for a quarter, if that is the way they want to spend their money. But we can see no possible reason why they should be allowed to clutter up the air waves with their wagering operations. We should indeed not be in the least distressed if the CBC decided to ban from the ether not only bingo but also all the alleged "competitions" in which the element of skill is about one per cent and that of chance about ninety-nine. Let us leave that sort of thing to newspapers which cannot build themselves a circulation by merely supplying news and comic strips, but must have twin contests and proverb contests to help them use up the Canadian forests faster.

Contempt or Self-Contempt?

WE ARE glad to note that the Toronto *Globe and Mail* appears to have abandoned its contention that a reference to the apparent trend of a Supreme Court judge's questions, as an indication of his probable attitude on the issue before the court, constitutes contempt. In an Ottawa report on Feb. 22 of the argument regarding Mr. Glen How's application for a rehearing of the famous Witnesses of Jehovah case, the *Globe and Mail* said: "In questions during the hearing Chief Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret indicated opposition to the rehearing."

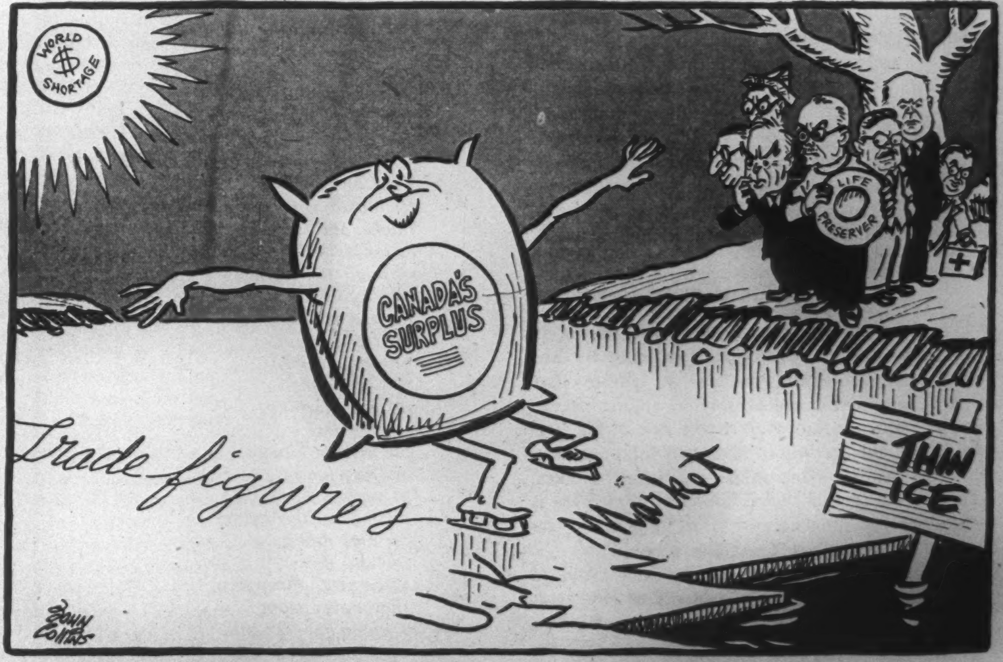
Only two or three weeks ago this same newspaper was contending that the Toronto *Star's* precisely similar expressions about the trend of questioning in the Rentals Control reference constituted an outrageous contempt of court, and that the Supreme Court had "revealed deplorable weakness and lost prestige" by failing to discipline the *Star*. It is true that the language in the Witnesses case was that of the Canadian Press and not of the *Globe and Mail's* own correspondent, but that would not in the least excuse the newspaper from responsibility for it if it were actually contempt.

It would, we think, have been better if the *Globe and Mail* had admitted that its contention about the *Star's* despatch, and its criticism of the Supreme Court for not disciplining the *Star* in accordance with that contention, were wholly mistaken and unfounded, but perhaps that would have been too much to expect. Anyhow we may assume that for a while at least the *Globe and Mail* will abstain from demanding contempt proceedings against anybody who suggests that questions by a member of the Supreme Court "indicate opposition to" or support of, the application that is being pleaded.

We hope Chief Justice Rinfret will not be too worried by the thought that he may "have revealed deplorable weakness and lost prestige" if he fails to discipline the *Globe and Mail*.

For a Bill of Rights

THE Canadian Committee for a Bill of Rights, in conjunction with the Association for Civil Liberties, has issued a pamphlet drawing attention to Senator Roebuck's proposal for a Senate committee to study the question of a Bill of Rights for Canada. The pamphlet contains extracts from the speeches of all the Senators who expressed themselves on Senator Roebuck's original proposal, out of which has arisen the present move for a committee. There is every reason to expect that the committee will be constituted, and will be



AWKWARD MOMENTS FOR THE OTTAWA FANCY SKATING CLUB prepared to hear the views of citizens and organizations both for and against the incorporation of a Bill of Rights in the Canadian constitution.

Should such a Bill of Rights be recommended by the committee it is obvious that it will follow fairly closely the terms of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, so far as that Declaration is capable of being put into effective legal form. We hope that Canadians who wish their country to be in the forefront of the movement for the guarantee of human rights will make their views heard at this opportunity.

In Memory of Ivan Glassco

THE *Hamilton Spectator* has published a volume containing 48 cartoons by the late Ivan Glassco, under the title "These Were the Thirties," with text by T. E. Nichols. The career of the artist who would unquestionably have been one of Canada's greatest cartoonists was cut short in 1942, a few weeks after he joined the RCAF, by a tragic accident. These cartoons range from 1934 to 1940, and the development of artistic power in those six years is astonishing; one of the last drawings, of the hand of Hitler manipulating the cloak and dummy head of Marshal Pétain, is tremendous in its tragic irony.

SATURDAY NIGHT, which during those same years used a good many of Glassco's drawings, was among the earliest admirers of his workmanship, and is deeply grateful to the *Spectator* and to Mr. F. I. Ker for this noble memorial.

Churchill and Frankenstein

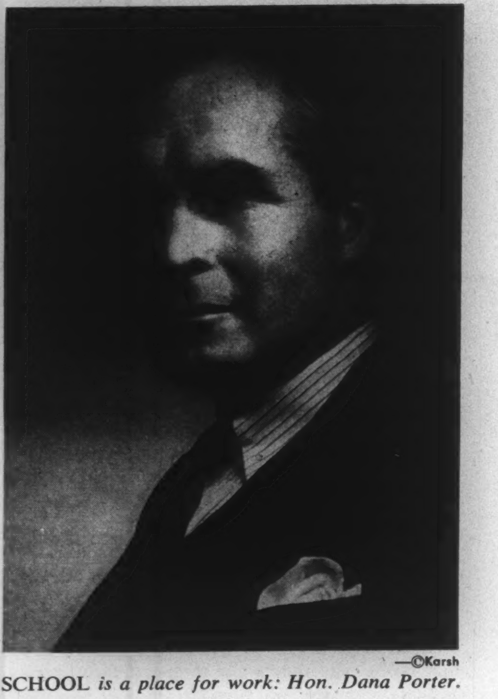
THE Ottawa *Journal,* which does not share our wish that more people in this hurried age could find time to learn Latin and even, if possible, Greek, throws at us the case of Mr. Winston Churchill, who is a bit boastful about never having studied Latin. Mr. Churchill is something of a difficulty to us friends of the classical languages, because most people fail to realize that while he may not have read any Homer or Vergil he is literally steeped in the English Elizabethans, who in their turn were steeped in the literature of the ancient world. He is a sort of stepchild of Tacitus, and an age like the present which knows neither Tacitus nor the Elizabethans is not likely to produce anything resembling him among those who are reared up in it.

The study of Latin has also a rather valuable disciplinary effect upon those who pursue it, which our softer educational subjects do not seem to impart. The people who used to quote from Cicero and Vergil usually got their quotations right; those who quote only from moderns don't. Just below the article on Latin we find the *Journal* noting that John L. Lewis "seems to have built himself a Frankenstein." Frankenstein was the man who built the monster, not the monster itself.

Educational Reforms

WITH the technical and administrative effects of Mr. Dana Porter's educational reforms we are not greatly concerned, though we gather that there is some difference of opinion among educationists concerning them. But with one of his general views on the whole character of education we most heartily sympathize. This is his opinion, expressed in several recent speeches, that there is altogether too little earnest effort at learning required in the modern Canadian school.

We have long felt that the facilities provided by the modern system for students to shy away from any course that offers the prospect of a little hard work are altogether too great, and that the process of making rival courses compete with one another for student approval is having a bad effect on the disciplinary values of many courses, and especially of the most popular ones. We are all for having the schoolboy and the schoolgirl enjoy their school, but we want them to enjoy it for the right reason, namely the satisfaction of work well done. The contemporary Ontario school seems to aim at providing satisfactions of a very different kind, such as those which arise from having the best basketball team, the best orchestra, and the best Saturday evening dances.



—©Karsh

SCHOOL *is a place for work: Hon. Dana Porter.*

As a preparation for life these satisfactions appear to us to be inadequate. Whatever the older teen-agers may think of it, life does not consist wholly or even largely of grown-up basketball games and dancing. It is a very serious business, and will continue to be a serious business even if our Socialists succeed in relieving everybody of the responsibility of making his own living. The kind of work that Mr. Porter wants his students to do would be a much better preparation for it than a lot of the things that they are most interested in at present.

Slalom Hill

THIS *is the slalom hill.*
Pennants of yellow and red
flutter and startle the snow
where skiers flow
in rapid, rhythmic turns
about the poles.
Swift prows of far-off ships
the skis cloud their track
and the sneer of the snow
curls to a misty wake
where they veer and tack,
zig-zag, flag to flag,
then the final plunge,
the ultimate lunge,
to the edge of the crowd below.
The tow of rope,
festooned with festive sweaters,
slacks and snoods,
drags its slow length up the slope
through the woods,
disgorging its load at the top,
the eternal circle
of life itself,
turning, turning,
life renewed,
turning, turning,
so it goes,
the steady flow,
all day long,
of restive youth,
thronging, thronging,
up and down,
up and down,
thronging, thronging,
they never stop;
nothing is ever still
on the slalom hill.

ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

With Small Headlines

IN ITS issue of February 22 the Ottawa *Evening Citizen* carried a byline story recording the "practical completion" of the security screening of Film Board employees by the RCMP and stating that it "has cleared the staff of any suspicion of espionage." This story was sent out by the Canadian Press, but we regret to say that so far as our observation goes it was handled with about one-tenth the amount of headline emphasis which was accorded to the original story that the employees could not be trusted with any secret government work. In most cases the *Citizen's* statement that Minister Winters was understood to have officially informed Minister Claxton that the Film Board can safely be used by the Defence Department was omitted from the story.

We are not disposed to complain of the conduct of Canadian newspapers in keeping the headlines on this acquittal much smaller than those on the original charge. The story that a government agency is full of spies is obviously a much better piece of "news" than a story that the same government agency contains no spies whatever; and people who form their opinions about the behavior and efficiency of their government from newspaper headlines can be expected to bear that fact in mind and make allowances for it.

We are inclined, however, to regret that the statement that the Film Board staff had been "cleared" was allowed to come out informally in an interview rather than by an official statement in the Minister's own words. We have no doubt that before these lines are read Mr. Winters will have made such a statement, but by that time its news value will have been considerably impaired and it will probably have no headlines at all. Readers of SATURDAY NIGHT who missed this acquittal in the newspapers are hereby assured that they can sleep sound at nights with no fear that an emissary of Mr. Stalin is photographing the atomic bomb.

The British Impasse

THE result of the British elections could scarcely have been more unfortunate, both for Great Britain and for the world. There are only two possible ways by which Britain can extricate itself from its present economic difficulties. These are (1) a marked extension and intensification of the system of controls, including the compulsive assignment of labor to necessary tasks, and (2) an extensive restoration of the system of competitive and profit-motivated enterprise. Neither of these methods can possibly be employed by a Labor Government with a majority which might easily be shot to pieces if half-a-dozen of its members were taken ill or if a few by-elections registered dissatisfaction with the existing House of Commons.

The Liberal party has been accused of deliberately running a campaign to split votes from the Conservatives. That this accusation is untrue nobody who knows the leaders of the party will doubt: but that the effect of the campaign was just as if it were true nobody at all will doubt. Since that campaign cannot possibly be repeated, this means that the Conservatives will go into the next election with much better prospects than they had in this one. The Labor party may almost surely be depended upon to hang on to office as long as it possibly can, which however may not be long because of the ancient feud between the moderates and the extremists in the Labor ranks.

The one cheering note in the whole situation is the personality of Mr. Attlee. We believe him to be a very sincere and patriotic man, who will soon be fully aware, if he is not so already, of the disastrous effects upon the national economy of a weak and undecided government policy. The one thing he can do without requiring the unanimous support of his cabinet and of a majority in the Commons is to resign office and advise the King to dissolve Parliament. The sooner he does this the better it will be for Britain, for Canada, and for the world at large.

The Late William Dawson

THE late William Dawson was not widely known to Canadians. The position of editor of a popular national magazine is not one to attract much limelight unless the occupant also goes in for a good deal of public speaking, broadcasting and other devices of publicity. Mr. Dawson, who was a very shy man, went in for none of these things, and contented himself with working, rather more than 40 hours a week, at the editorial desk of *The Canadian Home Journal*, a member of the Consolidated Press group of publications to which SATURDAY NIGHT also belongs. But at that desk Mr. Dawson made himself beloved by a great number of the ablest writers in Canada, to whom he was very helpful in their early efforts and very appreciative when they had established themselves. Most of the well known Canadian writers of the last 25 years were his friends, and understood and valued his sincere determination to put before his readers the best Canadian material that he could obtain. A grave illness forced his retirement a few years ago, but he retained to the end many of the literary friendships that had brightened his working period.

History and Art

THERE are few things in the cultural field that Canada needs more than the application of the creative imagination of literary men and artists to the lives and deeds of the nation's notable figures. This work is not history in the scientific sense, but it is that which makes history live in the hearts and minds of the people of the country. As an example of what can be done by it in the case of a country where the art has been brought to a high stage of perfection: — Mr. Raymond Massey's performance of Abraham Lincoln added nothing to the knowledge of historians about Lincoln, but added enormously to the hold which he has on the hearts not only of Americans but of lovers of freedom and justice all over the world.

In Canada this task is just being begun, and the workers at it are not receiving too much encouragement, which is a pity. Mr. John Coulter's narrative play "Riel," recently staged by the New Play Society, was highly successful in breathing dramatic life into a group of figures who for most of us have hitherto been no more than a paragraph or two in a textbook.

That the career of Riel is one of the great dramatic tragedies of Canadian history has been clearly perceived by Mr. Coulter, himself a native of a country with many such tragedies. That it is not so clearly perceived by most Canadians is partly the result of the flat and uninspired way in which our history has been written—especially in the books intended for use in the ordinary schools.

That the play is structurally weak is partly due to the fact that no knowledge can be assumed in the mind of the audience and everything has to be explained in excessive detail. Emotionally the play has a great deal of power, and one of the author's difficulties arises from the fact that Canadians are not yet agreed in their emotional attitude to the two rebellions. There is an American national attitude towards the Civil War, although the South has some reservations about it. There is no Canadian attitude toward the Riel rebellions: there are only a French attitude and an English attitude. Perhaps in another hundred years . . . .

Truth About Guidance

SHOULD Christianity ever cease to be a proselytizing religion it would soon lose much of its essential character. The constant renewal of vitality which is imparted to it by the contacts of its missionaries with other faiths and other ways is an immense source of strength. There is no question that missionary work blesses the church which gives quite as much as the converts who receive, and this has never been truer than at the present time when Christianity in its older lands is striving to recover its spiritual unity under an impulse proceeding originally from lands but recently reached by Christian teaching.

Percy G. Price, MA, LLB, was a Toronto lawyer of high standing when in 1908 he decided to enter the mission field as an ordained worker. After a theological course at Victoria College he went to Japan, and served there until the war compelled his return in 1940; and in 1946 he went back, only to die of pneumonia in the following year. During the six-year interlude he started the work of Alcoholics Anonymous in Toronto. He was the biographer of the great and saintly Japanese, Motozo Akazawa, and author of other books on Japanese life and character.

His "Guidance in the Experience of Jesus" is a collection of very brief and simple but profound studies of the recorded examples of Christ's obedience to various revelations of God's will. The theme of the whole book is that "guidance" comes only to those who obey it, and most richly to those who obey it most fully, and that study and prayer are the channels through which guidance comes. The importance of the book arises partly from the fact that these ideas — ancient enough in themselves—are stated in fresh terms, without a hint of the eighteenth-century phraseology which by long use has become slightly "canting" even to our ears and would obviously be meaningless to an intellectual Japanese of 1935. This memorial book is published by the United Church Publishing House, Toronto, and edited by the late missionary's widow and his brother, Col. W. H. Price, former Attorney General of Ontario.

Czechs Wha Hae For Stalin Bled

"The Czechoslovak army, which recently outlawed pin-up girls in the barracks, today banned sentimental songs, especially those 'dangerous songs expressing the corrupted social life of the capitalist world.'

"Such songs as 'Tipperary' and 'Over There' were brought back by Czech soldiers who served with Western forces during the war and attained great popularity. Now, said the army newspaper *Obrana Lidu*, the singing of such 'banal, naïve and unmilitary' songs has to stop."

—Associated Press.

IT'S *a long long way to Tipperary, and it's too far to go;*
It's a long long way to Tipperary, and I'm more at home with Joe.
Nuts to Piccadilly! Hail to Lenin Square!
It's a long long way to Tipperary—and my heart's not there.

OVER *here — Over here*
Czechs are gay — Every day — Never fear!
And we don't feel partial — To aid from Marshall,
Our own economy's in gear.
Over here — Over here
Those with no — Love for Joe — Disappear.
Via purges — Freedom emerges
For we don't want Western corruption over here.

J. E. P.

passing show

SINCE the CBC needs revenue, how about a hundred-dollar fine for listening without a licence, half the proceeds to the informer and half to the CBC? It is estimated that there are as many unlicensed listeners as there are paid-up ones.

From recent speeches we gather that social security is something of which you can have either too Mutch or too little.

There is great indignation among the Irish of Peterborough over the presentation of a slanderous play about Ireland, written by that well-known Sassenach, J. M. Synge. We advise the drama committee to keep off that other well-known anti-Irish agitator, Sean O'Casey.

The Carroll Commission of 1946 reported that Canada had coal resources sufficient to last at current production rates for 2,700 years. Couldn't we borrow a little of the coal of 4650 A.D.?

We were thinking of taking out some insurance against the hydrogen bomb, until we started to wonder who would be left alive to pay it.

The Silence of Money

Yes, money talks, or so it is averred—
But not loquaciously to such as I,
For I have only heard it say one word:—
"Goodbye".

BEN DEACON

A display advertisement in the *Montreal Gazette* calls on taxpayers in certain areas "to file their 949 income tax returns" at Sherbrooke. Is the government going that far back?

Has it occurred to you that silence is the one thing that cannot be distributed by broadcast?

Ontario apple growers want government aid to cut down their trees. And after all, once you have trees that's the only effective way to stop growing apples.

The *Montreal Star*, gazing wistfully at British Columbia, thinks that Quebec lacks a monster. Not until the Padlock Law is repealed.

Trade unions are notifying farm organizations that rail wage rates are none of the farmer's business. Just as the price of meat and milk is none of the union man's business.

The bomb that will ultimately blow up Stalin is the X-bomb — the ex-Communists who have discovered the horrible tragedy of Communism.

Yugoslav children are taught to chant "There is no God". It doesn't sound like good poetry so we hope it has a good tune.

Lucy says she thinks somebody ought to put the British Liberal party out of its misery.

SKYLINE *of the city from the north shows a solemn warmth and peace which may belie its seething vitality. But office lights show business is still going on.*

TORONTO: Fast at Last

by Allan Anderson

Photos by Jim Lynch

"IT'S NOT that I dislike Toronto. It's just that I think I dislike it." That comment, made by a young advertising man whose company had moved him three months before from Montreal to Toronto, crystallizes the attitude of most newcomers to the city. They come in their thousands, recognizing it is a solemn Canadian duty to hate Toronto. But the set intention wavers, the caustic remark dies on the lips, and the thing ends as a party joke.

"They all hate Toronto" is just about the most wornout shibboleth in an impressive assortment of Canadian legends. It ranks with that other howler: "Westerners are naturally friendly."

Admittedly, it's much more difficult to absorb Toronto psychologically than Montreal. An English-speaking Canadian in Montreal is in a foreign city that has a small English encampment in it. But Toronto is the main street of every little place from Woodford, Nfld., to Hazelton, BC. Because "they" (practically everyone including oneself) have come from all corners of the Dominion, Toronto is a crazy quilt of moods, ambitions, talents and disappointments. It is extremely complex and stratified and unorthodox by reason of its lack of homogeneity. Its great saving grace is that it has *vitality*.

Toronto has two great handicaps: the greater is its middle class, made up of the worst spoilsports in Canada. They are nosey, gossipy, penny-pinching, jealous. But more and more people run out on the middle class all the time. While these renegades do not necessarily change their stations, their point of view alters drastically (for instance, the amazing majority vote *for* Sunday sports). They make up a growing, informed, classless public that, with the raucous lower class, gives Toronto part of that vitality.

The second handicap is the fact that Toronto *worries*. It takes its culture seriously. It dies a thousand deaths over the outcome of a hockey game. It nags the poor old efficient Toronto Transportation Commission (which nags right back). It fusses over civic affairs like an old maid over a pet poodle. If you mention casually some Toronto problem that annoys you, there'll be a large committee worrying over it the next week and almost ready to whip out a dandy report on the whole situation. It may be teaching facilities, venereal disease, overhanging street signs—anything that busy minds can work into a good worry.

Toronto has its own brand of politicians. They are linked by a common desire to see that civic affairs are run efficiently (which is the case), free of political partisanship. Typical of Toronto political life is its present mayor, Hiram E. "Buck" McCallum, a chunky, pleasant, brisk, bustling little man. Toronto's five-man Board of Control and 18 aldermen are essentially a friendly crowd, but they excel in the devious art of insulting each other openly and ingeniously, to the infinite delight of the public. Running the affairs of the city—a business of well over $50,000,000 a year—could be a very serious matter and it could be bungled. It is, fortunately, neither.

The City Council and city officials have plopped down one big issue after another in front of Toronto citizens in recent months. If it isn't a Master Plan, it's a bang-up furore over Sunday sports, and, when that's settled, it's amalgamation with outlying municipalities. The city has been rocked by these consecutive crises. Indeed, the present leaders at the City Hall insist on being progressive to the extent that some of their own political flesh and blood have been denouncing them as dangerous radicals.*

The liquor issue is still fermenting. The drys, with their billboard signs (What Has Liquor Done For YOU YOU YOU) and their indefatigable spokesmen, have been conducting a noisy retreat patiently reported in the press ("Rev. Ben Spence held the floor for nearly two hours at a meeting of the Liquor Licence Board yesterday . . ."). The

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*Said the president of the neighboring Leaside PC Association of the amalgamation scheme (for which Mayor McCallum, a Tory, carried the ball, with the Tory Provincial Government egging him on from the sidelines): "This annexation plan is the work of a bunch of socialists."

MAYOR *McCallum holds gift from citizen. It will wear saddle presented by Calgarians in 1949.*

DEBONAIR *Street Cleaning Commissioner H. D. Bradley is most popular official at City Hall.*

wets are eloquent, too. At the same session of the Liquor Board, the Rev. Ben Spence was castigated by hotel proprietor George A. Wilson: "You have been talking about dens of iniquity all afternoon. You must spend all your time looking for them. You say you preach Christianity. You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

The bars have settled down into that kind of routine acceptance that one associates with the corner tobacco store.* The pattern of life in the bars has changed radically, and so has the clientele. At first, most of the bars were friendly places with the customers all trying to be debonair. Then the advent of bar entertainment (ranging from the terrible to the excellent), brought in its wake a horde of gesticulating gum-chewers and self-conscious factory girls. A minority of bars still retain a "tone" and an individuality. The rest serve the same amorphous crowds that stream in and out of movie theatres.

Toronto is a centre of the postwar "thing" in Canada, the accent on Canadianism. This is typified by the array of talent poured into the CBC's Wednesday Night programs (usually broadcast from Toronto); the new stress on Canadian happenings and personalities in SATURDAY NIGHT (true also, of course, of *Maclean's* Magazine and the Montreal *Standard*) as against the stock American journalism of the *Star Weekly;* the upsurge of the Canadian novel; and the revival of interest in the theatre and the production of Canadian plays such as those being presented this season by Toronto's New Play Society.

It is no exaggeration to say that Toronto welcomes culture feverishly. For instance, Toronto is the only city in North America, outside New York, where leading ballet companies play two weeks. Sadler's Wells had to cut its recent stay to nine days to complete its American schedule. The Royal Alexandra Theatre, as a result, officially turned away about $75,000 worth of business. An English magazine quoted Sadler's Wells dancers as saying that their modern ballets were appreciated much more in Toronto than in New York.

Last year there was a successful Ballet Festival and the Dominion Drama Festival. Recently there was the eminently successful first Opera Festival of the Royal Conservatory. Torontonians for years have devotedly turned out to symphony concerts—subscription series and "Pops." The best of the new drama groups, The New Play Society, has a paid company. There is even a professional Pay-What-You-Like-Theatre that does a play a week. The great maw of radio at CBC program headquarters in Toronto swallows talent in wholesale lots. The Toronto branch of the Association of Canadian Radio Artists has 360 members.

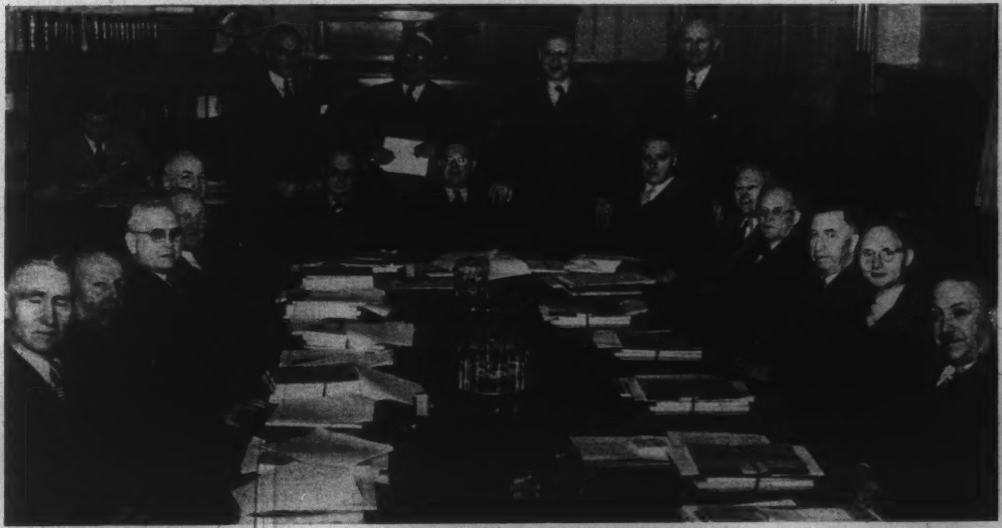
But for the hundreds of Torontonians who flock to cultural attractions (200,000 expected at the Art Gallery this year, its fiftieth anniversary) there are swarms of thousands clamoring to get into sporting events. Professional wrestling puts on more shows and packs in more people than in Montreal—7,500 fans turn out regularly. The big draw, naturally, is hockey with average crowds of 13,500 people. Baseball pulls about half the crowd that hockey does. Still baseball gets along. Last year, there were 365,000 people at 77 games, the first time total attendance broke the 300,000 mark.

Toronto thinks in big terms. It is hard-bitten, aggressive and sometimes rambunctious. Its population is a mixture of the persevering Scot whose ancestors came to Toronto when it was York; the indestructible 20th Century immigrant from the slums of the industrial cities of Great Britain, and little cores of immigrant peoples from every corner of Europe. These men and women have gone after what they wanted, and very often what they wanted was money.

Here's the result. In 1948, the value of construction in Toronto was $294,985,000 (Montreal: $262,244,000). From 1936 to 1948, 53 per cent of the branch plants established in Canada by foreign firms were built in the Greater Toronto area.

In Toronto, in 1948, 19.2 out of every 100 people owned a car (Hamilton: 16.3; Montreal: 7.6); 38 out of every 100 had a telephone (Hamilton: 29; Montreal: 26). Torontonians in 1948 paid an average income tax of $165 (Montrealers: $120; Hamiltonians: $104). The same year, for every $16 of cheques cashed in Montreal or $9 in Hamilton, Torontonians cashed $22. All this, too, when the population of the City of Toronto is only 700,000. Greater Toronto just re-

AMALGAMATION *of City's suburbs and the metropolitan area is discussed by reeves and mayors. Blessing of Premier Frost has earned customarily non-partisan Council accusation of political motives.†*



SANDHOGS *are steadily chewing out the tunnel for subway beneath Yonge St. The first leg of the rapid transit, this north-south route will be completed by 1953. Its four and a half miles will cost $30 million.*

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*There are now 65 lounges (called "bars" in Quebec) in Toronto and 106 dining lounges where liquor (beer, wine, spirits) is served with meals.

†L. to r. around table: Reeve N. Boylen, North York Township; Reeve C. M. Sinclair, Etobicoke; Mayor G. T. Manes, Leaside; Mayor A. D. Norris, Mimico; Mayor W. G. Jackson, New Toronto; Reeve L. Iles, Long Branch; Reeve Bruce Davis, Forest Hill; Reeve W. E. Brandon, Swansea Village; Mayor R. Seagraves, Weston; Reeve O. E. Crockford, Scarborough Township; Reeve H. G. Simpson, E. York Township; Reeve W. G. Beech, York Township; Mayor McCallum. Standing l. to r.: Hon. Dana Porter, Hon. Geo. Dunbar, Premier Leslie Frost, Hon. Geo. Doucett.

WAR *against slums in Toronto: Regent Park Housing development.*

ON THE FLOOR *of Toronto Stock Exchange, Bay St.: Toronto asserts that Bay is replacing Montreal's St. James St. as the financial hub of Canada.*

ANOTHER *skyscraper (Bank of NS) is added to Bay St. canyon.*

cently topped 1,000,000 but greater Montreal has more than 1,400,000.

Yet, among all the energetic people in Toronto, it's difficult to pick out many who stand out as "personalities." Tommy Church, who died last month, was a "Mr. Toronto" and so was the late Sam McBride. Both were politicians with decided individual characteristics. The best known (and in some cases the most colorful) living Torontonians are: sports, Conn Smythe; business, George McCullagh; education, Dr. Sidney Smith; newspaper world, Gordon Sinclair (See *People*) and Greg Clark; religion, Dr. T. T. Shields; music, Sir Ernest MacMillan; radio, Claire Wallace and Andrew Allan.

Torontonians enjoy playing the market and betting on horses. Last year stocks to the tune of $452 million were traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Approximately $38,500,000 were bet on horses in Ontario during 1949 and the great majority of those bets were placed at the four tracks in the Toronto region ($27 million).

It isn't just legitimate business that has been booming in Toronto. Professional sex and sin has been struggling along relentlessly, forcing the conscientious Toronto police force to work harder than ever. The box score for 1949 (in terms of Toronto) is impressive.

The police arrested 60 persons for running common betting houses, and snatched 58 from the streets as sidewalk bookies. Officers charged 41 with operating common gaming houses, and took 300 people to jail as "found-ins." Another 52 faced various betting and gambling charges.*

It was a big year for violations of the Liquor Control Act. For running blind pigs or illegally possessing liquor and other infractions, 541 people were arrested in 1949, 224 more than in 1948.

Prostitutes, like everyone else, have been suffering from the housing shortage. As a result, they have been taking their customers to rented rooms. Eighty-three known prostitutes were lugged off to the cells in 1949 (62 in 1948). Eight bawdy-house keepers were convicted in 1949 as against four in 1948.

Some time ago, the Welfare Council of Toronto put out a report on venereal disease control in Toronto. This brief said that dance hall and restaurant "pick-ups" accounted for most of the spread of venereal disease. Hotel and beer parlor meetings were named in eight per cent of the cases, and bawdy house visits in less than one per cent.

Health officials have waged war on restaurants that are unsavory hangouts or that allow unsanitary food conditions. From 1947 to 1949, 294 restaurants were closed for varying periods. Of these, 255 were permitted to reopen.

Westerners who come to Toronto find a surprising amount of anti-Semitism. On the other hand, the treatment of Roman Catholics in this most Protestant of cities has improved. In part this is because the Roman Catholics no longer are entirely an economically depressed section of the population and the influence of many well-to-do Roman Catholics has cut into former prejudices.

(The view that a vast majority of Torontonians solemnly go to church every Sunday is quite wrong. As a matter of fact, although it is difficult to express it in percentages, there has been a softening in Sabbatarianism—a falling-off of regular church attendance in the older denominations with an increase for the newer evangelical groups.)

In education, the University of Toronto is a Canadian phenomenon. It is a colossus in physical size (14,000 students, 1,500 teachers), a huge plant of intricate research activities, and a national gallery of intellectual talent and output. Its effect on the city is widespread and diverse, though not popularly credited.

In Toronto, organized labor has a working force of 100,000, split almost equally between the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress. The growth of organized labor has almost all taken place in the last ten years. There are at present 19 trade union members in Ontario's 90-member provincial house, most of them from Toronto.

Society in Toronto doesn't rank as the important element in the city's life that it used to be. The clubs (Granite, Badminton and Racquet, National, etc.) are still formative influences, as are the schools such as Upper Canada (for boys) or Bishop Strachan (for girls). But gone are the days when the schools turned out young Imperialists who controlled rigidly the attitudes of importance in the city.

Toronto women are more inclined to run their menfolk than are women elsewhere in Canada. They are more American, these Toronto women. Comparatively speaking, they are well-dressed, healthy and bright.

Vast regions of new, drab, similar little houses are springing up on the outskirts of Toronto. In the city itself, where there is no more room for building, houses have been turned into apartments in a great many cases. Toronto simply hasn't the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 35

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*Toronto is one of the nation's centres for professional Chinese gamblers. The police have trouble handling this problem effectively because they are so often accused by well-meaning but misled citizens of persecuting "the poor Chinese."

ROSE *vendor, who has Yonge St. pitch, is one of city's best-known "characters."*

MYRIAD NEONS *of night clubs and swank restaurants are serving to destroy stigma of "biggest small town in Canada."*

EMERALD ROOM
O'Keefe's
Silver Rail
ALE
ENNA BEE
TONIGHT
HOCKEY
TOWN
TAVERN
TAVERN
Club
TAVERN

CULTURE - *hungry Torontonians pack stuffy Massey Hall for "Pop" concert.*
—Roseborough

Washington Talks World Government

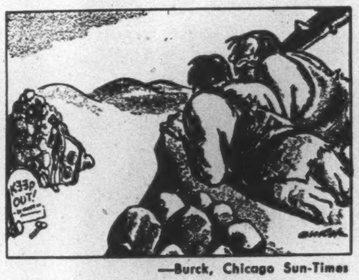
Election-Year Politics Submerged As Uneasy People Cry For Action on H-Bomb

by Michael Barkway

Washington.

IT WAS a party very characteristic of this capital. The drinks were plentiful and excellent. Many of the women were beautiful and all were expensively dressed. There was an ambassador or two, an atomic scientist, a handful of people from the State Department and some lesser diplomats.

I found myself, not without design, in a group with two of the most beautiful women and an earnest-looking fellow with horn-rimmed spectacles. The conversation turned—I don't remember how—to world government. We got to arguing about the relative merits of Clarence Streit's plan for Atlantic union and the rival blueprints of other groups for wider "world federation." The women drifted away. I found myself, quite without design, boxed between a sofa, an armchair and world government, cut off even from the waiter.



—Burck, Chicago Sun-Times

HAVE *we progressed? "How many rocks do you think he has in his pile?"*

Nearly an hour later I rejoined the lady and indicated that I had had enough of world government for that day. I got no sympathy: she merely told me that world government was the current topic of conversation at every Washington party.

Now this is interesting and significant, even if the conversations are not.

More than one hundred Congressmen have signed one or other of the resolutions being considered by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Among their sponsors are some of the most enlightened senators, McMahon, Tydings and Kefauver. The specific proposals vary. One wants a convention of all the Atlantic powers to consider "a more perfect union"; another wants the U.S. to commit itself to "world federation"; another to overhaul the United Nations to make it an effective guarantor of security; another to spend $10 billions a year doing good in return for an agreement on atomic energy.

It is difficult to judge how far interest has been aroused in the country at large apart from this highly volatile centre. But there is no doubt of the uneasiness of the American people. The debate on whether to make a fresh approach to the Russians on atomic energy certainly stems from the grass roots.

Whatever all this talk may amount to, whether it results in action or not, whether it is intelligent talk or silly talk, it has at least helped to put domestic politics into better perspective. This is a political year. The mid-term Congressional elections are in November. People are already worrying about the primary elections which will determine the choice of party candidates in each state. The questions fired at President Truman during his press conferences are mostly about political plans and candidates. Until a few weeks ago it was commonly accepted that foreign problems would get little attention this year.

"Something Must Be Done"

Then came the decision to make the hydrogen bomb. To us in Canada it may have seemed a pretty straightforward, obvious decision. I have not met anyone here who thinks it was the wrong decision. But it has made a far more powerful impression on the American people than one could easily have suspected.

Politicians, officials and plain ordinary people felt themselves looking down a steadily darkening vista towards an inevitable doom. In a very typical American way they started to demand that "something be done about it". The American capacity for self-criticism was thoroughly aroused. For a while at least domestic preoccupations fell back before the awful world prospect.

This wave of heart-searching and anxiety may have petered out before November, before even the immediate problem of ECA is settled. But the hope many politicians had in January of being able to devote this year to domestic politics has already gone.

This is of good augury. But not entirely. One result is worrying the Administration, and the State Department particularly, a good deal. To search for bold solutions is one thing; but will it help to carry out the dull, slow program of bolstering world resistance to Communism on which the United States has already embarked? In the eyes of many influential government people there is a real danger that it will not.

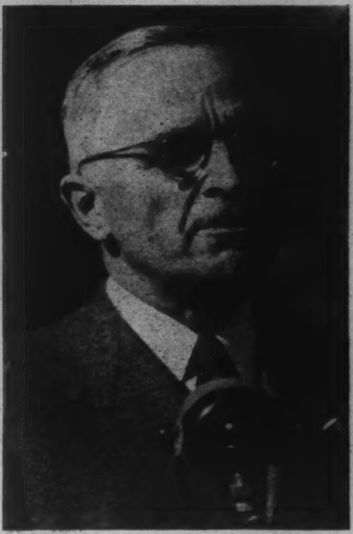
Dean Acheson, towering over most of his colleagues in both physical and mental stature, is trying to keep the United States on a steady, straight course. He has long been attacked by Republicans and others on his right. Now he's coming under fire from the other side. Those who think he's going too fast and those who think he's going too slow are agreed on attacking him. One of the leading supporters of Atlantic union, like all good crusaders taking hope for belief, assured me that within a year Mr. Acheson would have been run out of the State Department. That isn't what is worrying him. But he is worried.

Acheson's Cool Argument

Recently Acheson tried to steady public opinion by a full statement to a press conference. He did not achieve his purpose. The typical American reaction to any difficulty is to take positive action: even if it is not the right action, "doing something" is apt to seem better than doing nothing. Mr. Acheson's statement was interpreted by many people as an apologia for doing nothing. For the next few weeks and months you will find the Administration trying very hard to put the Acheson policy in a positive light without drastically changing it.

—International

BOLD PEACE OFFENSIVE, *global Marshall Plan, to win atomic control, is call of Senator McMahon (right). Senator Connally (left) wants new Foreign Ministers' Conference to prepare Big Three meeting. Lilienthal listens in.*



—Wide World

TRUMAN *stands firm against any "sham" agreement on atomic control.*

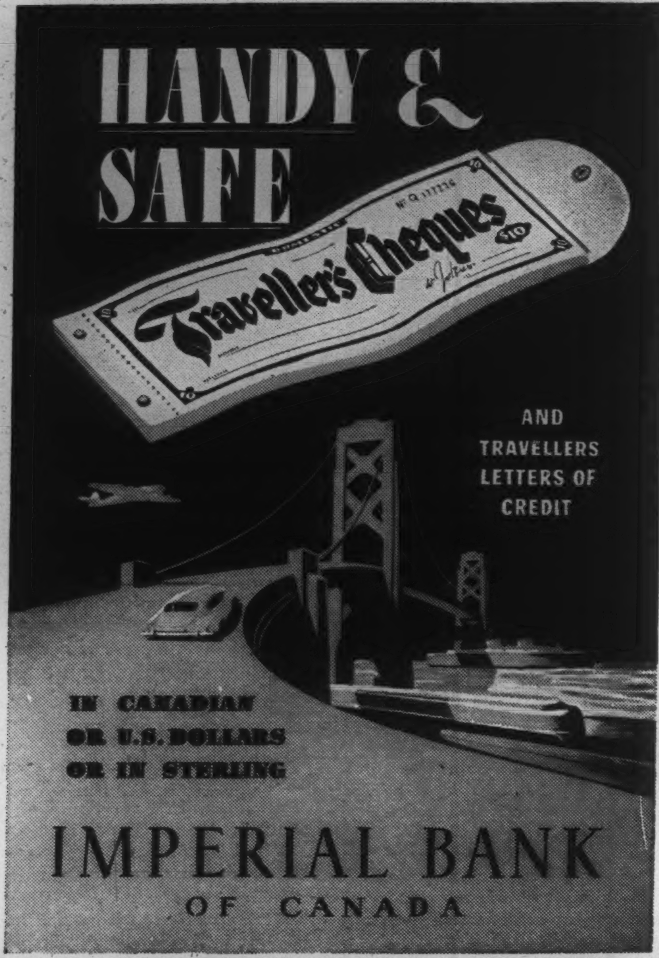
As stated to that important press conference the policy was clear and coherent, but it involved, as Mr. Acheson said, "a very long and a very difficult road." "It takes," he said, "continuity of purpose, perseverance, sacrifice, and above all steady nerves." The hydrogen bomb was a new and very terrible weapon, but all it meant in terms of policy was "that we must be even more calm and even more steady than we have been in the past."

Mr. Acheson compared the Russians to a river. "You can't argue with a river. You may be able to dam it or to deflect its course, but you can't argue with it." He changed the metaphor and provided the key to his policy when he said that so long as there were troubled waters the Russians would fish in them. You couldn't stop that. The only thing you could do was to try to calm the waters.

Fine Speeches Come Cheaper

Unfortunately, as Mr. Acheson is finding, the way to keep the waters calm (or in another Acheson phrase "to extend the area of strength") is not very dramatic. It doesn't appeal to the ordinary man as an adequate answer to anything as overwhelming as the hydrogen bomb. And it costs a terrible lot of money. It is much easier for a senator to make a resounding speech about world government than to vote taxes for the Marshall Plan.

The great question overhanging Washington is therefore whether the hydrogen bomb can be appeased by ordinary American's worry about the the plodding attempt to build up the "areas of strength" which Marshall Aid and the Military Assistance program have started; whether his deep conscience about the United States' frightening embrace of a new and terrible power can be canalized into support of unexciting but essential policies which mean high taxes and budget deficits; whether the United States can learn in the election year 1950 to be "even more calm and more steady than it has been in the past."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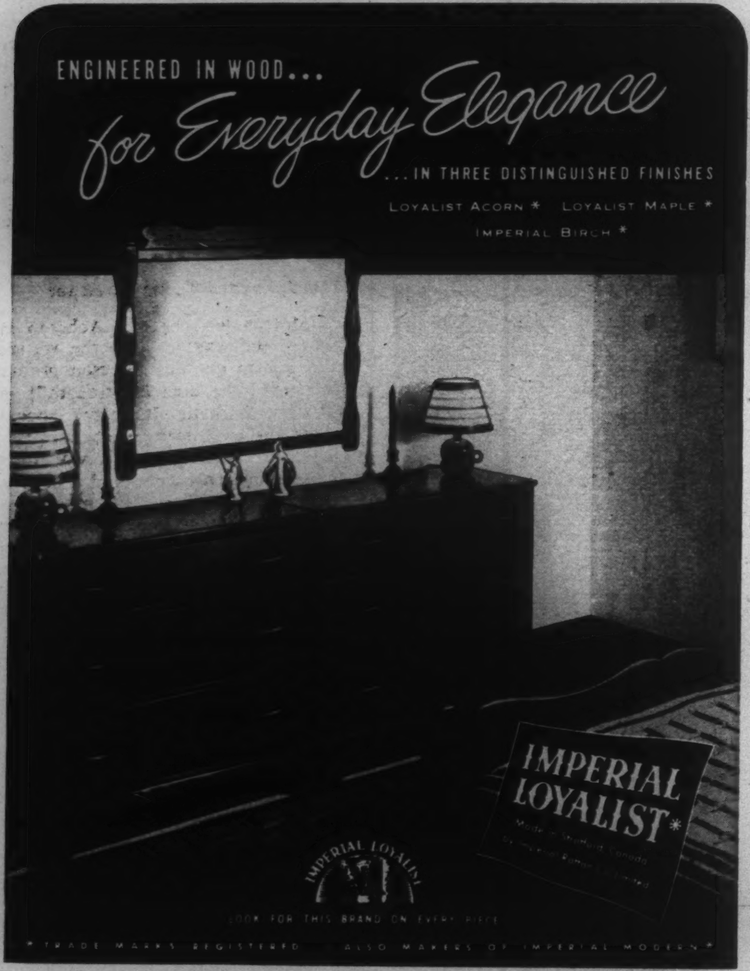
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Holiday Mental Clinic

BC Director of Mental Hygiene Has Seen His $1,750,000 Dream-Child Come True

by Margaret Ecker Francis

LATE ON FRIDAY afternoon, March 10, a white-haired man of medium height, medium portliness, ruddy-faced and energetic, will say good-bye to the last of 1,572 employees, put on his hat and coat and drive away from the small community which is Essondale Mental Hospital, just outside Vancouver.

But before he steps into his car Dr. Arthur Lionel Crease, retiring as British Columbia's director of Mental Hygiene and Psychiatry, will step out onto the Grecian portico of the building where he has worked for 35 years. He will look down from the hill to the mottled brick of his $1,750,000 dream-child, North America's unique clinic for the early treatment of mental diseases, the Crease Clinic of Psychological Medicine.

Nearly 28,000 men and women who have suffered and are suffering mental illness in BC, and their families, will remember Dr. Crease as the man who changed the province's institutions for the care of these people from "asylums" to "mental hospitals", who changed "insanity" to "mental illness."

"These people aren't lunatics, they are human beings and they should be dealt with as human beings." That's how Dr. Crease explains the dynamic drive that has motivated him since he came to BC's old New Westminster Asylum in 1914, a young pathologist who had just completed his postgraduate work in the U.S.

The impact of two world wars, a depression and the frustrations of modern living have jumped the population of these institutions in BC from under 1,000 in 1914 to more than 5,000 today. Part of this increase is due, of course, to the growing recognition of personality deviations, once ignored, as mental illnesses. Throughout Canada there are over 50,000 patients in mental hospitals.

For years Dr. Crease nurtured the conception of a clinic of psychological medicine. But his dream did not come true until November 16, 1949, when the Crease Clinic was officially opened. The treatment will be teamwork. It will be a total of what everybody does, psychiatrists, physicians, nurses, psychologists, social workers, occupational and physical therapists, recreation directors.

Since mental and physical disorders, as it is now recognized, cannot be separated, the clinic will have every facility for the treatment of physical ailments as well as neurological disturbances. Surgical and laboratory equipment is the world's latest. Every year approximately 1,000 patients will be treated.

A special act of legislature has been passed so that patients may enter the clinic for four months, under the advice of two doctors, without being subject to the legal complications of commitment to a mental institution.

A shortage of nurses has delayed the admittance of the first patients to the clinic, and before men and women can relax and learn to face their problems in the gay lounges and semi-private bedrooms of the clinic, Dr. Crease, a victim of the Government's "retirement at 65" ruling, will be puttering among his turnips or catching salmon.

The several large lounges where 175 women and 150 men patients will spend their leisure time could be the lounges of a small, exclusive country club. Each lounge has its own harmonious, un-institutional color scheme in soft greens, rosy beiges or rich reds. Green tiles line all bathroom walls.

—BC Government

DR. CREASE: *A lot's in a name.*

It wasn't possible on a Government budget to give every patient a private room. Some have been provided for patients too sensitive or retiring for communal living. But even in the large wards there are partitions four feet high screening off each cubicle with its comfortable bed, bedside table and chair. Furniture in the wards is painted green; windows have no bars. There are radios in very ward — "because music makes life pleasant"—controlled by a master tuning board.

On its lighter side, Dr. Crease admits, his clinic bears a close resemblance to a Butlin holiday camp. "We keep the patients very busy here, and we all have a wonderful time."

The doctor believes that social contacts and recreation are most important in the curing of mental diseases. Patients at the mental hospital have, as he terms it "co-ed" swimming parties, movies, dances on the tennis courts in summer, bingo games, canasta matches, bowling matches.

Patients of the clinic will take part

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

interpreting Canada and the World to Canadians

national round-up

Ontario:

OFF THE RECORD

OVER the strong opposition of the Opposition, particularly the CCF, the Hansard of the Ontario Legislature is to be considerably curtailed this year.

Ontario led the way to the other provinces in 1944 when, under then Premier Drew, it instituted an official record. It expanded in the following years, first from a mimeographed document to a printed report which annually was bound and fairly widely distributed at the end of the session.

This, however, Premier Frost explained would now cost too much. From 1944 to 1949 the cost rose from $4,472 to $47,811. This year it was estimated it would cost $55,000. Therefore the Government had decided to cut out printing, though it would still prepare and distribute a mimeographed record.

The CCF, which has made extensive use of the record for its numerous local clubs, fought the proposal. It was supported by the Liberals. But on division the Government won. Hansard is being mimeographed.

DIG, DIG, DIG

THE NON-SENSATIONAL Progessive Conservative Government of Ontario was able to bring down at least one headline ringing announcement.

With the proud air of twin fathers Premier Leslie Frost and Highways Minister George Doucett brought the 89 man (and one woman) Legislature upright in its seats with unexpected news: the province was planning a huge new spending program on highways, totalling $150,000,000 in five years.

The news was unexpected because since early in the war Ontario has been inclined to play down capital expenditures on roads. Members had been somewhat lulled by this fact so as not to expect a big new program, at least until serious unemployment was a distinct threat.

It was also probably a good reminder to legislators that a provincial election was not so far away, most probably in June 1952.

■ "Why?", it was asked when Ontario's Speech from the Throne forecast civil marriages for the province. There had been no apparent demand that magistrates and justices of the peace be permitted to perform marriages.

Then gradually it became known why. Pressure had been put on by the Roman Catholics and Anglican churches.

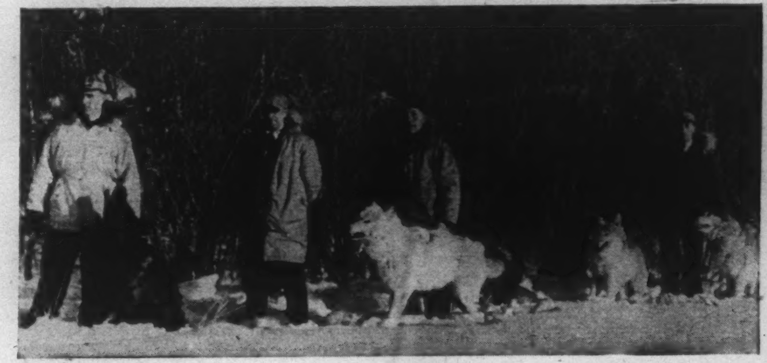
The two church bodies thought it would be better to have divorced persons married in a civil ceremony rather than living together without marriage at all.

Manitoba:

FARM GROUP

THE MAKEUP of Manitoba's new legislature has some people in that prairie province wondering if the house really deserves the reputation of being a farmers' assembly.

Less than one-quarter of the members sitting in the first session of the 23rd legislature label themselves as farmers. This was revealed when curious newsmen checked the members' nomination papers filed at the provincial election last fall.



—CP

FROZEN IN TRAPS: *Ten wolves caught in a trapline set by Joe Robertson (left) near The Pas, Man., were frozen to death in fearsome attitudes. Others in the picture, left to right: Harry Lagimodiere, George Richards and James Ross, officials of the Manitoba Game Branch, who inspect trapping in the Province.*

Out of the 57 members in the house only 13 gave farming as their occupation. The next largest group, by occupation, in the house is barristers. There are nine. Three members listed themselves as "retired" (two of them had been farmers), three as teachers.

The retail business is represented by four merchants; there are two druggists; two municipal clerks; five "managers"; four agents and two clerks.

■ More people are breaking liquor laws in Manitoba than ever before in that province's history.

This was disclosed in the report on the enforcement of liquor laws tabled recently in the legislature by Hon. J. O. McLenaghen, attorney-general.

Convictions under the provincial liquor control act reached the record high of 2,677 in 1949 in Manitoba. The amount of fines imposed totalled $101,003.

Saskatchewan:

SIDESWIPE

CANCELLATION of special freight rates on livestock by both railways may spell the doom of many small fairs on the prairies and reduce the major exhibitions to purely regional shows.

Under the special freight rates, a livestock exhibitor heretofore has paid full fare to the first show, half fare to succeeding shows and a return trip home free. Now he will have to pay full fare all the way. For instance, one exhibitor to class "A" fairs used to pay $170. Now he will pay $464.40 freight.

The smaller, class "B" fairs, it is agreed, will be hardest hit and some may have to close. Even class "A" fairs face this possibility.

An important factor is the grants made to fairs by federal and provincial governments to encourage the agricultural phase of these exhibitions. If the agricultural end of the fairs collapse, then there will be no basis upon which these grants can be made.

■ Three national beef cattle associations, meeting at Saskatoon, were cheered by the message brought by D. G. W. Douglas of the Federal Department of Trade and Commerce—Canadian cattle were being sought by several South American countries, Cuba, New Zealand, Mexico, Australia and, on a long-term basis, by Greece and Yugoslavia.

As a sidelight, Mr. Douglas also said that many other Canadian four-footed animals were in demand—polar bears for British zoos, mountain sheep for United States parks and 11 different breeds of dogs for Hong Kong.

Alberta:

FUN WHILE IT LASTED

WHEN CALGARY members of the International Beverage Dispensers' Union went on strike in protest against their employers' refusal to accept an arbitration board's recommendation for $2-a-week wage increases, the struck hotels closed their beverage rooms. Pickets stood guard over the empty premises and the CPR's Palliser Hotel, where the beverage room is organized by a different union, did a land-office business.

—CP

NEWEST SENATOR: *Senator Vincent Burke (right) newest member of the Senate, and Senator Wishart Robertson, Government leader in the Senate, read an account of Senate proceedings. Senator Burke is a 72-year-old educationist from St. John's, Nfld.*

At the end of the first week of the strike, however, the hotelmen began to fight back. They advertised for, and got, non-union help willing to work for the pre-strike minimum wage of $41 for waiters and $47 for tapmen.

Words like "rats" and "scabs" promptly appeared on the pickets' sign-boards, but for the first day or two things were fairly orderly. As time went by without any sign of settlement, however, they began to warm up. Union sympathizers made a practice of going into the hotels, ordering beer from the non-union waiters, and then either upsetting the table or walking out without paying.

Others poured powder into toilets to produce ammonia-like fumes, or poured cement into toilet-bowls so that it solidified and wrecked the plumbing. On the first Saturday after the hotels had reopened, when hundreds of pickets were on the job, there were sporadic fist-fights and similar disturbances.

Then the hotelmen made another move. Before Chief Justice W. R. Howson in the Alberta Supreme Court, they won an interim injunction restraining the 90 strikers and their agents from "watching or besetting" the struck hotels. The effect of this injunction was to permit peaceful picketing, which is legal, but to prohibit any attempt to interfere with members of the public entering or leaving beverage rooms.

COWBOYS, AWAKE!

HERMAN LINDER, a former North American all-round cowboy champion from Cardston, Alberta, was recently convicted in Vancouver Police Court of cruelty to animals because he used flank straps on his bucking bronco. He was fined $100.

This month, a Vancouver District Court rejected Linder's appeal and

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upheld the Magistrate's decision. Then rodeo interests not only in Vancouver but elsewhere in Western Canada—and especially in Stampede-conscious Calgary—woke up. If Linder's conviction was upheld, the whole stampede business was endangered. For six afternoons during Stampede Week in Calgary, thousands of visitors sit in the grandstands of Victoria Park Stadium and watch cowboys trying to stay on a bucking horse. And every horse wears a flank-strap.

Some horses will buck without the strap drawn tightly around their flanks—but not many, according to the experts. Western horsemen are positive that the strap does not actually hurt the horse, but merely annoys it.

But if the Vancouver conviction stands, similar prosecutions will be launched against contestants in the Calgary Stampede; and the decision in such prosecutions would be guided by the BC verdict. Conscious of the danger, the International Rodeo Association of the U.S., the Canadian Cowboy Managers' Association and the Cowboys' Protective Association of Canada have agreed jointly to finance a second appeal by Linder, this time to BC's Supreme Court. The appeal is expected to be heard during March.

New Brunswick:

CLERICO-LEGAL

JUVENILE crime in the City of Saint John has been cut by 50 per cent in the last few years.

The man whom police credit for being more responsible for this than anyone else is a happy, enthusiastic, English-born Church of England clergyman who likes children—he has a family of six himself—and who has a knack of understanding their viewpoint and winning their trust.

He is Rev. Liddon M. M. Pepperdene, now rector of Trinity Church in the southern New Brunswick town of Sussex, who has just finished a seven-year stint as the first juvenile court judge in Saint John's history.

REV. L. M. M. PEPPERDENE

The good work he did to bring wayward juveniles into line became so apparent that in 1944 the city persuaded the cleric to take a full-time appointment. Rebellious boys and girls discovered that he could be kindly and witty, but he was stern, too, and was no soft touch. For his part, Mr. Pepperdene discovered that dealing with youngsters themselves was often just treating the effect instead of the cause—so more and more parents, step-parents, guardians, and molesters of children joined the court parade.

Adults were surprised to learn that the "juvenile" court—which had broadened into a forum of family relations—had the power to send them to the penitentiary if necessary. Hundreds of children, as a result, soon got better care and supervision at home than they ever received before.

When Judge Pepperdene relinquished his job at the outset of this year to return to the active Anglican ministry because of the shortage of clergymen, the court was well and permanently established. He had handled 2,000 cases, was liked and admired by all the youngsters both good and bad in the city—he had a way of compelling their attention with fascinating sermon-stories over the radio—and had earned the goodwill of all religious denominations.

He has often said, when asked whether he had a hobby, "It would be gardening if I had a chance to do it." This summer, in tranquil Sussex, he may get a chance.

—CP

FORMAL THANK YOU. *In full regalia, Chief William Scow, President of the Native Brotherhood of Indians, and Chief Frank Assu, head of the North American Brotherhood of Indians, appear at the Bar of the House when the BC Legislature opened, to thank that body for granting Indians the Provincial franchise.*

HELPING HAND

PRISONERS in the Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester, NB, take no part in the activities of the outside world. Not most of the time, anyway.

But they had read and heard a lot about the March of Dimes campaign to combat infantile paralysis (mostly through listening to Foster Hewitt's Saturday night hockey broadcasts) and it started them thinking about small sons or daughters, kid brothers or sisters, at home.

Spontaneously the convicts took up a collection. In amounts ranging from 20 cents to $10, it came to $158 altogether. Warden G. T. Goad duly arranged, at their request, for the contributions to be deducted from their individual savings in the prisoners' trust fund. This fund consists of whatever money they brought with them plus whatever is sent in by friends; it can be spent for approved purposes, like reading matter, hobby-craft materials, educational courses, pipes.

The group contribution would have been larger, the prisoners commented, only some of them who wanted to help the March of Dimes didn't even have a dime to their names in the fund.

Quebec:

DYKE FINGER

LAST WEEK'S appeal by Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent that municipalities initiate public works programs to help relieve the unemployment situation, met with no great enthusiasm in Montreal's municipal circles. Unemployment, they feel, is a matter for the federal government to consider and federal, rather than municipal, projects are needed to cope with the situation which has reached major proportions.

In Montreal, civic authorities estimate there are more than 50,000 unemployed workers. Many of them came from other centres in a vain effort to find work, but a large percentage are regular residents of the city. With the re-opening of the harbor in the spring the situation will ease, but meanwhile welfare agencies are taxed to capacity.

As for municipal projects, J. O. Asselin, chairman of the City Executive Committee, pointed out that the city is financing part of a number of public works programs, particularly the construction of two tunnels under the Lachine Canal, a job which will cost $12 million.

■ Sherbrooke, the "Queen City of the Eastern Townships," is proud of the squirrels in its parks and, to protect them, aldermen eagerly passed a bylay which makes it an offence to "molest, kill, or take by trap or otherwise, birds, or wild animals in any park, street, lane or any public place in the city."

But what about skunks? They, too, are wild animals in the sense of the by-law. Well, the by-law stands as introduced. Chances are, however, that policemen are likely to turn the other way when harassed ctizens are out skunk-hunting. To engage in this occupation, they feel, is punishment enough.

world affairs

CONDITIONS FOR TITO

TITO is in a tight spot. Reports percolate through of a steady Soviet mobilization of force in neighboring Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary, in readiness to strike when spring, or opportunity, arrives.

A crack Guards Parachute Division is reported in Bulgaria. An additional armored division is said to have been moved into Hungary, where Soviet air units have been strengthened and airfields expanded, and Russian wide gauge rail lines pushed through from the Ukraine to Budapest. The Russian gauge has similarly been extended to Bucharest in Rumania; its importance in expediting military traffic is all too obvious.

—Karsh

WILLSON WOODSIDE

In all three satellites far-reaching purges of the administration, the Communist Party membership and the military forces, have been carried out, and obedient servants of the Kremlin now hold office under a steadily encroaching Russian power.

In these circumstances, denounced with sustained fury by the Moscow and Cominform radios, Tito declares anew that he will accept no conditions on aid which he is ready to accept from the West, aid which he indeed complains is slow in coming. This is nonsense. Tito has no future in the Soviet sphere, except the greatest show trial in history and a slow and painful death. He cannot survive without our aid, and perhaps a firm declaration of our support. But there must be conditions attached to these, if they are given.

Should we give him aid at all? There is a strong and "realistic" argument that since Tito is against Stalin, his defiance weakening Stalin's position and prestige, and Stalin is our Enemy No. 1, we should take the line that anything that is bad for Stalin is good for us, and aid Tito.

Roosevelt and Wilkie

But we may recall that we took this same line in aiding Stalin just a few years ago. Hitler was then our Enemy No. 1, and what was bad for him was supposed to be good for us. Due to Mr. Roosevelt's curious conception, which he expressed to Madame Perkins at the time, that the way to win Soviet confidence and still Russian suspicions was to "give Stalin everything he asks for, and demand nothing in return", we poured in aid to him entirely without conditions as to the extension of freedom within the USSR and the guarantee of freedom to the Eastern European nations after the war.

The least we could have asked, surely, was the abandonment of slave labor practices within the Soviet Union and a guarantee of independence for his European neighbors. Suppose he would not have agreed to abolish slave labor? At least we would have asked for it, before his own people, and given them encouragement. Suppose he had agreed, and broken his promise? Then, again, we could have held this up to his people and the world, bringing pressure on him; and the record and our moral position would have been clear.

I had a long talk about this with Wendell Willkie, shortly after the Teheran Conference, and he was very strongly of the opinion that we "should have tied Stalin up at Stalingrad, when he needed us", even if he did break his promises later. Instead we allowed him, very cleverly, to put us in the position of supporting his dictatorship against his people, effectively discouraging the hopes which—as he knew only too well at the time—the Ukrainians, in particular, harbored of gaining their freedom from the war.

We even went so far down this path of denial of our principles as to promise at Yalta to hand over to him all former Soviet citizens who might be liberated by our advancing armies, whether or not they wanted to go back to the Soviet Union. I have talked to British and American officers who had the unhappy job of carrying out this contract in 1945, ordering Soviet DP's into trucks and trains at bayonet point, and seeing them suicide by the score.

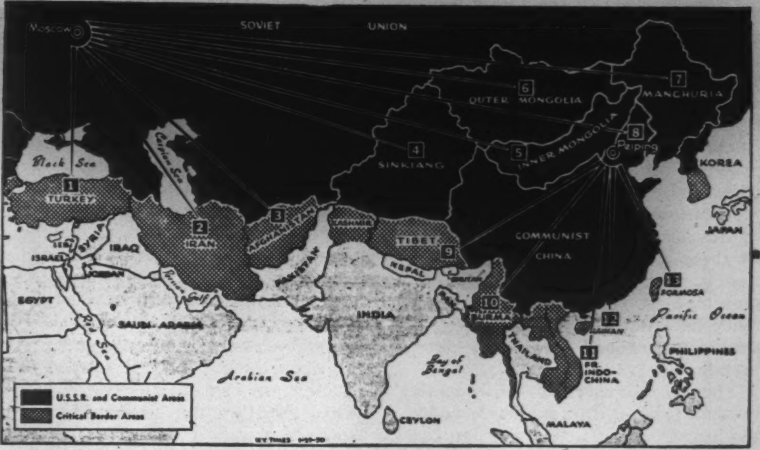
Absolute Low Point

That was the absolute low point in our dealings with Stalin. It must be clear now that we would be in a far stronger position had we kept to the letter of the Atlantic Charter: no transfer of populations without their expressed desire; and people to have the government of their own choice.

We must at all costs avoid repeating this experience in our dealings with Tito—and with General Franco, too. To form and hold together a strong democratic coalition, one which will attract to itself the great majority of the small nations of the world and hearten the enslaved peoples to agitate and fight for their freedom, we must lay a solid moral foundation.

—Wide World

TITO BLUSTERS *about "going naked" rather than accept conditions, but only pictures available show he still overdresses, Goering-style.*



—New York Times

THE SQUEEZE ON MAO *is shown here by Soviet pressure on Sinkiang (4), Inner Mongolia (5), Outer Mongolia (6, actually a Soviet Republic) and Korea, leaving Manchuria (7) in a salient. Mao in turn presses on Tibet (9), Burma (10), Indo-China (11) and Chiang's outposts (12) and (13). In the Middle East, the Soviets also squeeze heavily against Turkey (1), Iran (2) and Afghanistan (3).*

Here the vital points, as I conceive them, are self-determination for all peoples, a world federation beginning with Atlantic Union, and brotherly aid to the weak and needy.

If we keep these lines clear in dealing with Tito, we must demand of him that he return the thousands of kidnapped Greek children which he is still holding, and abandon slave labor practices in Yugoslavia. Whether or not we also demand specifically that he grant free elections and the right of an opposition press, we must make it quite clear that our ultimate aim is the securing of freedom in Yugoslavia, and that we are not supporting Tito against his own people but against Stalin.

Tito might not keep his promises, and might well calculate on that if he gave them. He is not only still unconverted from the errors and evils of Communism, but proclaims himself as the one true Communist leader, and has carried suppression, expropriation and terror further than any of the other satellite leaders. But we would have his promises on record, to hold before his people, and that would constitute pressure on him, because he needs their support.

Unfortunately, the United States authorities have not yet adopted such a policy. Hastily replying to Tito's complaints of delay in U.S. aid, and his bombast about "going naked" rather than sacrifice any of his Communist principles, the U.S. Minister to Belgrade has reassured the dictator that American policy is based on strict non-interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia.

—Willson Woodside

SOVIETS AND "SWEETBRIAR"

EXERCISE "Sweetbriar," the combined American-Canadian Arctic manoeuvre to test the defence of Alaska and the Yukon, is a vastly greater affair than Exercise "Muskox" which circled the Northwest Territories two years ago. Several thousand men, instead of several scores, are involved.

But it may be as well to dispel any notion that "Sweetbriar" is going to impress the Soviets. The usually reliable *Newsletter from Behind the Iron Curtain*, a Baltic peoples' publication in Stockholm, reports in its latest number that by the end of 1948 the Soviets had organized three Polar Armies, totalling 25 divisions.

The first is said to have headquarters at Murmansk and to be prepared to conduct operations in Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Greenland. The second, with headquarters at Igarka, one of the new Soviet Arctic cities in Far Northern Siberia, is being trained for an airborne attack on Canada (presumably the Mackenzie region).

The third polar army, stationed at Magadan, the new city at the top of the Sea of Okhotsk, from which the vast slave labor camps of the Kolyma goldfields are administered, is said to be trained to invade the Aleutians and Alaska.

Credible, because it conforms to the experience which our own authorities gained from "Muskox" that army or even divisional operations are not possible in the Arctic winter due to supply difficulties, is the additional information that the attempted manoeuvre of several divisions, in the fall of 1948, was unsuccessful, and training is now being carried out in smaller groups.

DRUGGED "CONFESSIONS"

THE LATEST spy trial of a Briton and an American in Hungary has again produced exactly the "confessions" desired by the Soviets. But colleagues of Captain Sanders and Robert Vogeler know that they just didn't do what they were accused of doing. A man who worked closely with Sanders on the British Military Mission in Budapest after the war, writes this account for the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

I KNOW, on good authority, how these confessions are extorted. The authority is the senior doctor of the Hungarian security police, a 60-year-old neurologist trained in the methods by the Russians, who confided his secret to a colleague now abroad.

The Hungarians use three drugs—insulin, aktedron and mescalin. Insulin, normally used against diabetes, is administered to the victim in overdoses. It affects his character and memory. He finally loses consciousness. Afterwards he is susceptible to any suggestions put to him.

Aktedron, a benzedrine drug, exhausts when over-administered, and reduces the victim to compliance. Hypnotic treatment is used in conjunction with these drugs and the prisoner, his resistance destroyed, is persuaded into accepting as truth the "confessions" taught to him.

Mescalin, on the other hand, is used on those from whom a true confession is required. An alcoholide like morphine, it suspends mental resistance once injected, and the victim is unable to conceal facts under questioning.

The prisoner is subsequently brought to trial. He is no longer under the immediate influence of drugs, but where the first two have been used the result of the accompanying hypnosis remains, and he will repeat in court what he has been taught while under "treatment".

Edgar Sanders arrived in Budapest one sunny morning in late 1945 to fill a vacancy in the military section of the British mission. On his British Army uniform he wore cap and lapel badges of a wreathed rose above the clearly legible legend "Intelligence Corps." The emblem on ten highly-polished buttons of his Service dress jacket confirmed this statement. It was hardly the advent of a secret agent.

At his trial he admitted the prosecution's "accusation" that he entered the "British Intelligence Service" in 1940, served in it in Egypt, Italy and Austria, and was then sent to Hungary "by the intelligence general staff." All this is true, but it fails to show that the duties of the Intelligence Corps were of a routine and overt nature—interpreting, interrogating prisoners-of-war, censorship, the issuing of passes, studying captured documents and material and so on.

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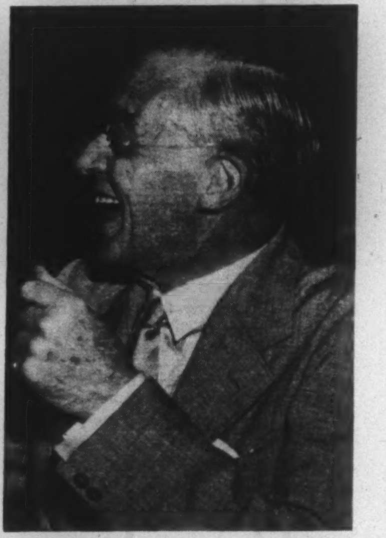
A DEAD HEAT

THERE WERE TIMES during the counting of the British election returns when all the predictions seemed to be proven correct in their turn.

During the first evening the Labor Party managers who had scaled the estimate of their majority steadily down from 70 to 40 as the campaign progressed appeared to have taken the electorate's pulse with uncanny accuracy. There were a few hours on Friday when the county vote seemed to be rolling up a small Conservative majority. And at the finish, Herbert Morrison, who was reported a month before as predicting that it might be so close as to leave the Liberals holding the balance, came closest of all.

Finally, the Gallup Poll, which had refrained carefully from calling the winner, estimated the Labor lead in the popular vote within one per cent.



—Wheeler

CRIPPS' BUDGET *will indicate Labor's course, date of next election.*

The outcome can leave no one happy. But one fancies that the Conservatives are happier about it than Labor, and Labor happier than the Liberals, while the Communists and fellow-travellers can find no glint of cheer. In a record poll of nearly 29 million, the Communists could draw but 92 thousand, or less than a thousand votes apiece for their 100 candidates. Among the fellow-travellers, even the redoubtable Zilliacus, though defending a seat which he had won with a large majority in 1945, barely saved his deposit.

Bitter and Sweet

The lively Liberal hopes of a big revival, fed by an opinion poll which had indicated that 38 per cent of the electorate would *like* to vote Liberal were dashed to the ground. Their actual vote remained at nine per cent, the same as in 1945. Spread over 475 candidates, it elected just eight of these, mostly in Wales, where the Lloyd George tradition still has some strength.

As to the Conservatives, it is doubtful if very many really believed they would win, and rather likely that they are better pleased to be a strong challenger than a bare winner. They are left with the hope that the tide will continue to flow in their direction in a new test. Labor is presented with the formidable task of reversing the tide, and under circumstances which make impossible for them to take a firm line on anything.

Mr. Attlee's position is indeed an unenviable one. There can be no doubt of his sense of duty that His Majesty's Government must be carried on, and that it is his task to try to do this for the time being.

But how? From the purely practical point of view, how can he staff his ministries with the usual 50 or 60 ministers and parliamentary secretaries, and carry on the administration of the country when all of these people must be summoned to the House every time a critical vote threatens?

How can he send governmental missions out of the country? Normally, for example, a mission equal in numbers to his entire parliamentary majority would be sent to the United Nations. To come down almost to the ridiculous, can Labor members even accept dinner and speaking invitations when the House is sitting?

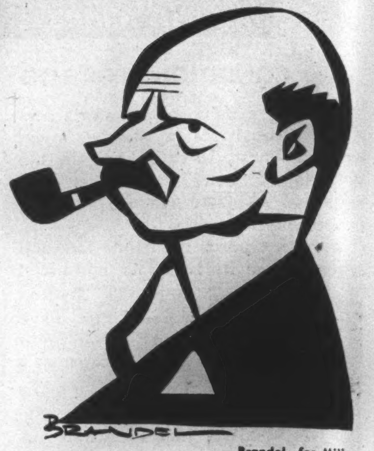
These are some of the reasons why it is normally accepted that a government needs a majority of 50 or 60 in order to carry on, and more than that to face bye-elections at an average rate of a dozen a year, if it hopes to run its course of four or five years and carry out any real program.

But there is another consideration which may plague Mr. Attlee more than any of these. That is the attitude of his radical wing. While Mr. Attlee may well feel that only a moderate program offers any hope of keeping his government in office until he can pick a favorable moment for a new election, and only such a program will win back sufficient of the middle class vote to boost Labor's majority, the radicals may not be at all willing "to abandon" in this way their socialist program.

Budget Decisive

They may point to what happened when Ramsay MacDonald abandoned the Labor program in 1931, and may argue, from intense belief, that the future of the Party demands that they stick boldly to their program now, so that they will come back stronger than ever if they have to face a period in the wilderness. Nor would the radical leaders like Aneurin Bevan be less than human if they believed that *they* would emerge into the Party leadership in such circumstances, and that they alone are capable of really carrying through a socialist program.

As to this, the budget will probably tell the tale, in late March or early April. Should it indicate that Labor intends to go ahead with the nationalization of iron and steel and other industries on their current list, and provide for further social services and increased housing expenditures, covered by increased taxes on middle and higher incomes and on company profits, then the battle will be joined. The government will hardly survive, as the Liberals would probably join with the Conservatives in opposing this.



—Brandel, for Miller

MR. ATTLEE *did not doubt that His Majesty's Gov't must be carried on.*

Should Cripps bring down a budget to which the Opposition could agree, there would almost certainly be trouble with the Labor left wing.

All in all, therefore, it looks like a new election within a very few months, with the Conservatives virtually in a position to set the date, Labor unable to build any new record to present to the voters, and the Liberals with little incentive to offer so many candidates.

New Crises?

But since this is a situation which, combined with the virtual paralysis of the present French parliament and the approaching American elections, may well stir Stalin to action, new international crises could upset all calculations, and even possibly produce a temporary coalition in Britain. At least that would temper the unhappy tendency towards sharper class division there.

Though it produced such an inconclusive result, the election was an inspiring example of democracy in action, showing that even a far-reaching experiment in socialism could be reversed if the people decided so. There was an excitement in waiting for the final arbitration of the voters which Stalin can never experience in his "elections" which give him 100 per cent, and Molotov, Malenkov and Beria a carefully graded 99½, 99, 98 and so on.—*Willson Woodside.*

—Wheeler

ANEURIN BEVAN *may provoke a crisis over "abandoning" socialism.*

books

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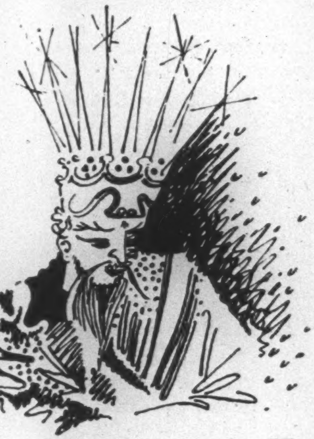
There are ten books in the series, six devoted to one full-length ballet apiece and four to two short works apiece. Curiously the "Swan Lake" volume, devoted to the long ballet which made the deepest impression in Canada this season and is possibly Margot Fonteyn's greatest performance, has not reached us, but we have seen "The Sleeping Princess", "Petrouchka", "Giselle" and "Coppelia", and of the double numbers "The Rake's Progress" with "Checkmate" and "Hamlet" with "Miracle in the Gorbals". The text of the books on the classic ballets is by Sandy Posner, that on the moderns is by Marion Robertson.



—Joyce Millen

FROM "HAMLET"

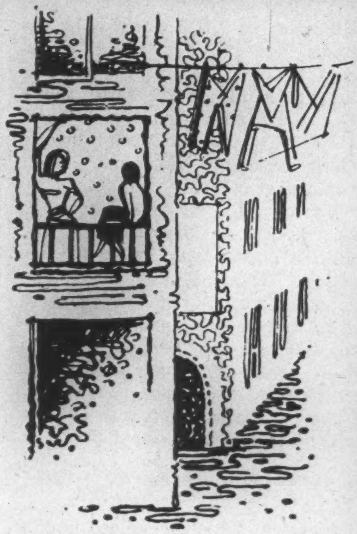
An astonishing amount of information about the history (of the older ballets), the scenario, the performers (of the *première* and of the Sadler's Wells cast), and many other matters of interest is packed into the hundred pages of each pocket volume. It is deeply to be regretted that they were not available when the Sadler's Wells company was here, but after all they are coming back soon, and meanwhile these books will sustain and enliven many charming memories.

—Lucy Van Gogh.

NO PICTURES

PROUD HERITAGE—by Ilse Bischoff—Longmans, Green—$3.75.

ILSE BISCHOFF, a painter and wood engraver turned author, whose engravings adorn at least three American museums including the Metropolitan, has completed a fictionalized biography of America's outstanding portrait painter, Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828). Although a tablet at the cemetery on Boston Common claims that he did portraits of Washington, Louis XVI and George III, there is no positive evidence that he ever visited France or that the French king ever sat for him. His greatest triumph was his portraiture of George and Martha Washington, but Congress refused to buy them from his destitute widow.

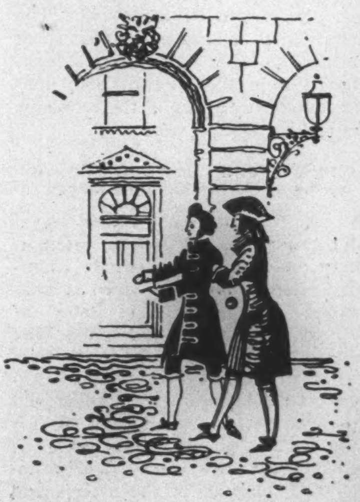


—Joyce Millen

FROM "MIRACLE IN THE GORBALS"

It was Stuart's misfortune to earn large sums with his brush and to let them slip through his fingers. Money meant literally nothing to him. Only during the first two years of his married life was his wife not obliged to scrimp, save, deny herself and even sometimes support him, and during those two years he was so inextricably involved in debt (though living like a prince) that he had to steal away at night to escape his creditors.

Miss Bischoff has obviously made a close scrutiny of Stuart's development in portraiture, yet the only ocular proof of his genius presented to the reader is a washed-out miniature on the back of the book-jacket.—J.B.



—Joyce Millen

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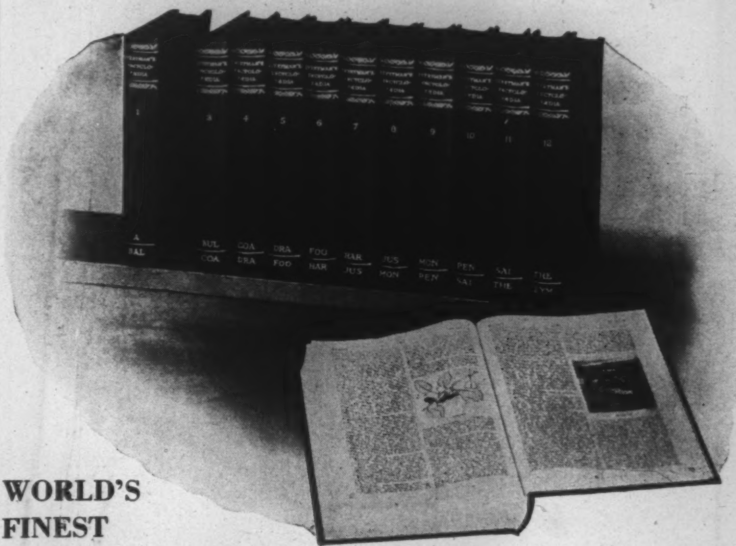

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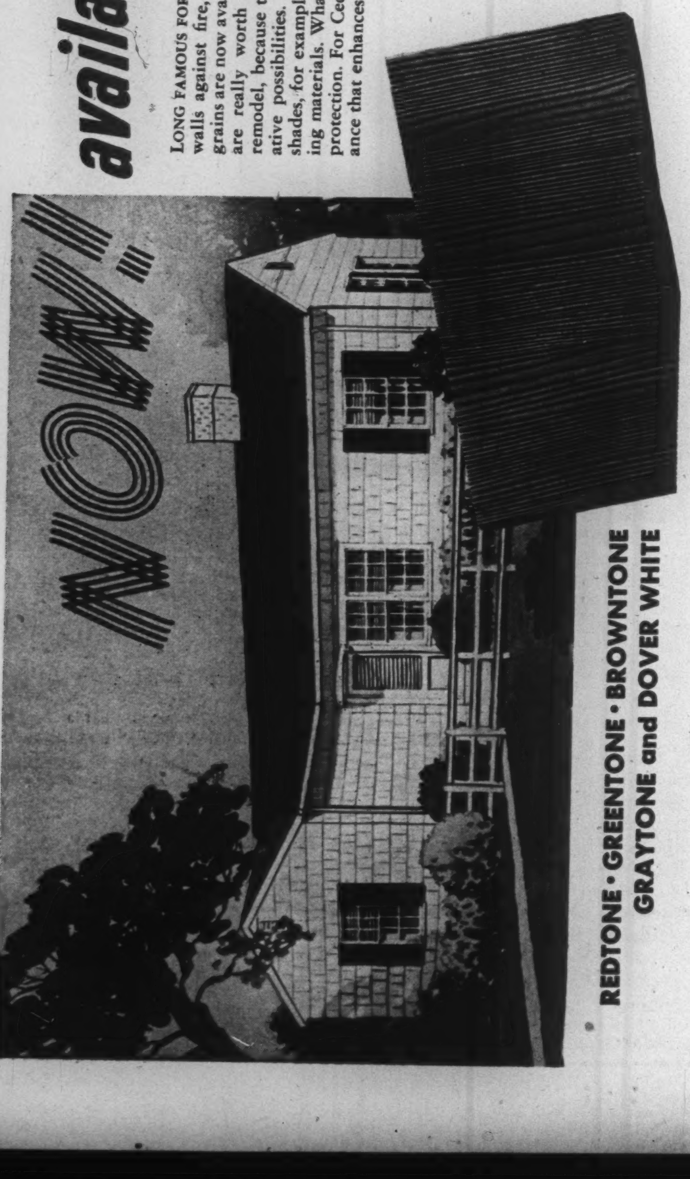

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ACROSS THE DESK

HERE IS NEW YORK—by E. B. White—Musson—$1.35.

THIS essay of 7,500 words is by the famous *New Yorker* editor whose genius lies in getting at the heart of things in words in the same subtle way as a Japanese artist does in painting. He has perceived a new quality in New York since Hiroshima, a quality that is in everyone's mind.

"The city, for the first time in its long history, is destructible." The Statue of Liberty is no longer the sole signpost; "Today Liberty shares that role with Death." But that sense of danger takes nothing away from, perhaps will add something to, the aura of the great city which is the true metropolis of Canadians, at any rate of Eastern Canadians, just as London is the true metropolis of the Scots.

THE MAKING AND MEANING OF WORDS—by G. H. Vallins—Macmillan—$2.00.

■ Subtitled "A Companion to the Dictionary," this little volume is a sort of survey of the various different currents along which words have drifted and are drifting down the endless river of changing language. It used to be thought that the rise of printing had pretty effectively dammed the whole river and made change, if not impossible, at least very slow. We now know better, and this systematic study of the influences that raise words up, throw them down, alter their emotional coloring, pronunciation and even spelling is a very useful piece of work.

We are a bit staggered at some of the pronunciations which Mr. Vallins says "most people" use. Do most people really accent the first syllable of "sonorous"? They can only be people who never go to a church where they "let the valleys sing in gentler chorus, Alleluia."

FREEDOM AND PLANNING IN AUSTRALIA—by A. Campbell Garnet—University of Wisconsin Press—$4.00.

■ This is probably the best explanation of how the Australians came to be what they are that can be obtained in one volume. It covers the essentials of history, geography and economics, and touches such purely intellectual factors as the rising pride of ancestry in Australians who can trace lineage to a transported British convict. The author is an Australian who has spent half his life as an American professor. He is very sympathetic to Labor policies but keenly aware of the economic difficulties they provoke.

FARTHEST FRONTIER, the Pacific Northwest—by Sidney Warren—MacMillan—$5.25.

■ The "Northwest," whose social and cultural history is here fascinatingly outlined from a strictly south-of-the-border point of view, is concerned only with the States of Oregon, Washington and Idaho. The author, Dr. Warren, Associate Professor of History and Political Science at the University of Florida, did his research on a grant from the Library of Congress. His style is smooth and his narrative convincingly vivid. Legends of the natives and folklore of the early pioneers constitute the backbone of the book.

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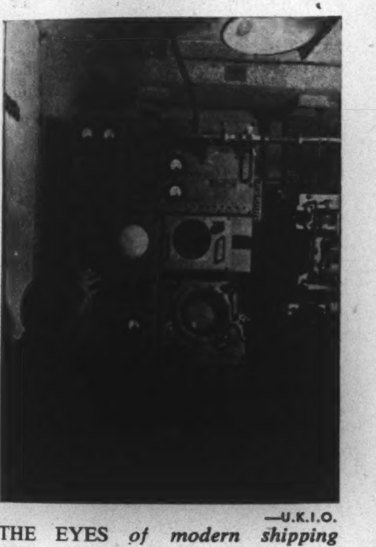
FOG FEELER

WHEN THE fog is so dense in Vancouver harbor that ships are virtually blind, the skippers "talk" their way to the docks and feel as safe as though the weather was crystal clear.

This is due to the efficiency of the radar system installed on Lions Gate bridge at the entrance to Vancouver. The third to be established in any world port, it is in its design and operation, according to west coast engineers, without a duplicate.

By the use of the equipment, deep-sea ships entering Vancouver harbor when visibility is zero establish contact with the radar station on Lions Gate by radio-telephone and thereafter are given such specific instructions that they are able to navigate their ships directly to the allotted docks. Without radar, they might be obliged to ride at anchor outside the harbor.

Halifax was actually the first port to have a radar assistance plant for the guidance of shipping, and Liverpool was the second. Vancouver, the third, claims to serve far more ships than any other port in the world. Last year the system at Lions Gate bridge guided 53,000 ships into port, according to government staff at the station, as compared to Liverpool's 11,000.


—U.K.I.O.

THE EYES *of modern shipping guide vessels to dock in densest fog.*

Part of the discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that the Liverpool radar system is used only by ocean vessels, while at Vancouver it has assisted scores of coastwise craft and hundreds of the larger fishing vessels.

The radar system at Vancouver, with double antenna apparatus developed by the National Research Council of Canada, can pick up vessels six miles away and follow them until they pass under Lions Gate Bridge. Nearly all other systems are effective at long or short range but not at both.

Canadian naval craft have found the radar system so effective that standing orders are to use it every time they approach Vancouver. Radar is automatically turned on at Lions Gate whenever visibility is less than one mile.

BIGGER AND BADDER

TO PILE Pelion on Ossa, the hydrogen bomb has no peacetime uses. Unlike its little brother the atom bomb, you can't use it to any good purpose except those of total war. It is ten times more powerful than the A-bomb in a practical sense and can be 1,000 times more powerful in the theoretical sense.

Why is this so? Well, in the first place you might call it a "solar bomb" or a "star bomb" because, in exploding, the bomb would be going through a process that goes on constantly in the sun and other stars. The energy from the sun that makes plant and animal life possible from the sun travels through 93 million miles of space before it gets to us and in the course of its journey it's "diluted" to the intensity which makes it fit for consumption. Not so with the H-bomb: the energy would be delivered at close range.

The theory behind the bomb is relatively simple, scientists say. It is based on the fact that enormous amounts of energy are left over when hydrogen, the lightest known element, is changed into helium, the second lightest. The atomic bomb in contrast depends on an opposite process: the breaking down of the heaviest elements, uranium and plutonium, into lighter substances. Thus the A-bomb process is that of splitting atoms yielding energy locked within them, while the H-bomb process is that of fusing atoms, with energy earned in the process.

Up to now, the manmade hydrogen-helium transformation process has been little more than a dream because it was believed that the enormous amount of heat required would be more than any furnace could hold. But that heat is going to come from the atomic bomb. Thus the H-bomb will really be two bombs in one: a preliminary process of atom-splitting with its resultant production of heat and then solar energy resulting from the fusion of hydrogen into helium. The current puzzle, apparently, is how best to combine the two processes. This, say scientists with maddening objectivity, is only a problem in engineering.

And Russia? When atomic scientist Harold Urey was questioned by a U.S. Senate subcommittee on the H-bomb he said that he didn't think the Russians had one yet, but added "I don't know. They may be ahead of us." Asked if Klaus Fuchs could have given Russia enough information on U.S. wartime research to put the Soviet Union as much as one year ahead in actual H-bomb production attempts, he said, "I don't know. The lead may be greater than one year."

If all that held Russia back to date in her construction of H-bombs was her lag in atom bomb development, there is nothing to prevent her from skipping the A-bomb and passing at once to the stage where plutonium bombs are used only as detonators for the big fellow. If the U.S. hesitated to work on the H-bomb, she might find herself far outclassed in the atomic armaments race.

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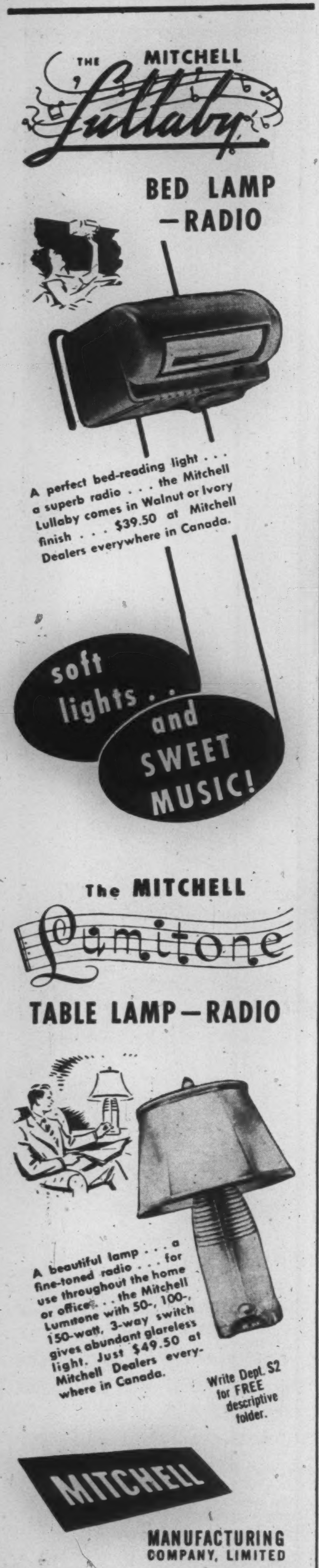
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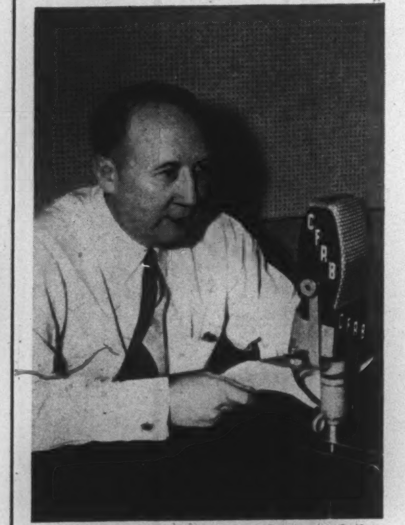
BRASH BOY

KILLING TIME at a civic reception at Toronto's City Hall, Prime Minister David Lloyd George, unattended by his aides or civic officials, was studying the historical paintings outside the Council Chambers. A young reporter stepped up and offered to show him around. After a tour of the corridor, Lloyd George turned to his skinny, self-assured young friend and asked him what he wanted to make of himself.

"A good reporter, and maybe write some books," he said, without further encouragement.

"Then take heed of that which you seek, for that surely you shall find," the grand old man said.

Twenty-six years later **Gordon Sinclair,** who started out as a cocksure cub with *The Toronto Star,* looks back on a stormy career that has taken him four times around the world, led him into a thousand story-book places and always brought him back to the town that gave him the breaks. Still cocky and self-assured, he makes one frequent unsolicited boast—"I'm a good reporter."



—Gordon McCaffrey

LOW-BROW *Sinclair: a good reporter.*

"People call me brash, egotistical, touchy, temperamental—but so what? Is that bad? I agree with them." For his phenomenal ascent to journalistic fame and financial independence, Sinclair credits his ability to be himself, without pretence or artifice. At 50 he is singularly wealthy for a newspaperman: he lives in a big mortgage-free home, owns a summer cottage on an island in Lake Muskoka, and has a $100 weekly investment income by dint of hard work and brilliant bargaining.

After spending most of the last 25 years in travel, Sinclair confesses to a fear of loneliness in a strange town. "In Toronto I can go to the Maple Leaf Gardens or Varsity Stadium or the Barclay and hear half a dozen people say hello to me. I like that." He is known in every hamlet of Ontario and most of Canada from his stories about snakes and tigers and Indian princesses that have been accompanied by his picture in *The Star.* He revels in human interest stories, the kind that have boosted his benefactor's circulation to dizzy heights for a Canadian daily (Feb.: 409,000).

"I like writing about people," Sinclair gushes. "That's all I really understand. If I'm writing about the Toronto rapid transit, I find out about what it's going to mean to the man who's working on it."

With retirement farthest from his mind, Sinclair is in the enviable position of being able to turn up his nose at job offers at the rate of one a week. He refused the morning and evening news broadcast at CFRB because it would have meant staying in town on week-ends. He avoids any assignment which requires regular hours or too much research. ("I'm lazy—not a digger.")

Sinclair has lost friends and alienated sponsors by blurting out blunt opinions on his noonhour Alka-Seltzer newscast, but refuses to back down by one adjective. "Nobody likes a yes-man. I never accept handouts. I tell them all the dope and don't pull any punches." He has the highest Elliott-Haynes rating for news in Canada.

Inside Story

His low-brow writing, which often tickles high-brows, finds a ready market in magazine articles. He brazenly dashed off 7,000 words on "The Inside Story of Gordon Sinclair" for *Maclean's.* Many who were sour on Sinclair for his romantic drivel about faraway places could not help liking a man with so much good-humored conceit. He also earns $25 a column for a radio blurb in *The Star* three times a week and does frequent reporting assignments for $50 a day plus expenses.

Sinclair admits his big weakness is talking too much. As a young reporter he used to be called by Harry Hindmarsh and sometimes by the late Joseph Atkinson to a private office. Instead of listening to what they had to say, he began to chatter. Now he's earning a large part of his living by listening. "I guess that's poetic justice, or something."

Aside from his radio shows, Gordon moves quickly around his radio beat to get fresh news for his column and then spends a lazy afternoon in bed, on the next-door golf course, or reading. He does not share the popular view that Toronto is stuffy, provincial, backward, or bigoted. "Except for Sundays, Toronto people are the most progressive, good-hearted and generous I know. This is my favorite home."

From Cabbagetown boy to most-travelled reporter, Gordon Sinclair has worked hard to make Canada notice Gordon Sinclair. He has spent 25 years publicizing himself and is grateful to Toronto and Harry Hindmarsh for making him famous. "If I should become a lonely widower some day, I think I'd like to live in Paris. Otherwise I'll stay in Toronto where I'm well known and talk to the thousands who listen to my news show." An average of ten people a year come to Sinclair for advice on free-lancing abroad. "I never had to worry. I was always so well-heeled."—*G.M.*

Let Freedom Ring

■ In Ottawa, the Department of Justice announced, for the first time, the appointment of a member of the Jewish race to a high court of Canada. **Harry Batshaw,** prominent Montreal lawyer and a leader of the city's Jewish community, is now a judge of the Superior Court of Quebec for Montreal district.

■ Following the recent vote (518-107) in Dresden, Ont., in support of local restaurateurs who refused to serve Negroes, a service at Holy Blossom Temple was held commemorating Abraham Lincoln's birthday. The speaker was **William J. Carter,** a farmer and leader of the town's Negro community. "We did not want to go to the people," he said. "We knew we would lose, but we called their bluff." Residents of Dresden, he added, onetime haven of southern slaves fleeing to freedom in Canada, had expressed their race consciousness in the most telling way—the democratic ballot.

■ In another part of Ontario, **Mayor Joseph Smith** of Cobourg heard citizens applaud the Council's decision to accept his resignation. He had been accused of racial prejudice over the leasing of a city-owned dance hall to its former lessee for $1,500 rather than accept the $3,100 offer of another Cobourg resident, a Canadian citizen of Greek origin.

■ Frustrated youth and green peas are the two things **Paul Szilard** doesn't like about Canada. The Hungarian-born U.S. dancer, whose new ballet, "Plaisir d'Amour," written specially for the Ottawa Ballet Company, was well received at its world première last week in Ottawa, says: "Youth in Canada is cramped. All over Europe, all over the U.S., young people are the leaders," but in this country he thinks the "elderly generation" bosses the arts. In his opinion it's the same with family life; young people, tightly reined till long past adolescence, are bored, unhappy, afraid to express themselves, and Canadian art suffers.

—Capital Press

SZILARD: *Cramped youth, green peas.*

As for green peas, Paul says they're the only vegetable other than potatoes (which he never eats) he's been able to get in Ottawa restaurants.

medicine

TANNIC TROUBLE

THE AMOUNT of body surface that is burned, rather than the depth of a burn, is the important fact in whether or not death is likely to be a consequence. In the past this fact gave rise to many quaint theories, such as the one relating to a person requiring a certain proportion of uninjured skin so that he might breathe through its pores.

Actually there are people who have no pores in their skins because they are born without sweat glands and they are as healthy as anyone.

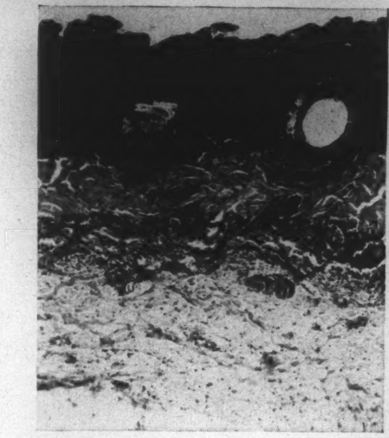
In 1925 a great advance in the treatment of burns was made by Dr. E. C. Davidson of Detroit. He considered that the chief reason for people dying after extensive burns was that heat altered the protein material in the skin making it poisonous, and that enough of these poisonous materials were absorbed into the body as the burn was being treated to cause death. He then sought some way to precipitate the poisonous materials so that they could not be absorbed from the burned tissue. He recalled that tannic acid precipitates protein materials so he tried the effects of painting burned skin with solutions of tannic acid. This in effect converted the outer layers of the burned skin into leather.

Davidson's cures were very impressive and before long the tannic acid method for treating burns became very widely used in most of the medical centres of the continent. While it was an improvement on previous methods, and so saved many lives, it had some disadvantages and furthermore, even with it, there was still a considerable death rate in badly-burned individuals.

In 1942 Dr. D. B. Wells and his colleagues, observed that many people who died from burns treated with tannic acid had badly damaged livers. It had been believed before this time that burns in themselves were responsible for this damage. Wells and his colleagues, however, were not satisfied with this explanation and questioned if the tannic acid used in treatment, rather than the burn, was not its cause. To support this theory they showed that tannic acid, injected subcutaneously into rats, caused severe liver damage.

Hemoconcentration

It was fortunate that, by this time further information had been obtained about the effects of burns on the body and that new methods of treatment, in accord with this new knowledge, had come into existence to displace the tannic acid treatment. To understand the new developments it is necessary to appreciate that blood consists of a fluid, called *plasma*, in which blood cells are suspended. It was discovered that the percentage of cells in a given quantity of blood becomes increased after an extensive burn. This condition, called *hemoconcentration*, was found to be due, not to any absolute increase in the number of cells in blood, but to the fact that the plasma in which the blood cells are suspended, leaks out of blood vessels in and about a burned area into the tissues of the part and even from the burned surface. Plasma leakage can so deplete the amount of fluid in the blood circulatory system that there is not enough left to fill the heart between beats; this causes circulatory collapse.



TANNIC *acid does what it says: it may also cause liver damage.*

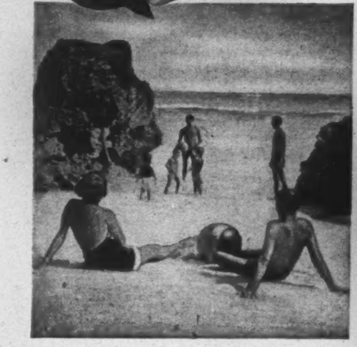
The modern treatment of extensive burns is directed chiefly toward giving a burned individual enough plasma intravenously to keep hemoconcentration and hence circulatory collapse, from developing. Furthermore, since plasma cannot escape into tissues without making them swell, plasma leakage is retarded by the application of what are termed "occlusive pressure" bandages and dressings; these tend to restrain the swelling of tissues and so help to keep plasma from leaking from the circulatory system.

New from Old

The epidermis or outer covering of the skin is destroyed in all but the mildest burns. Yet, if a new epidermis cannot be regenerated over a burned area, or grafted to it from another part of the body, enormous scars will develop as the burn heals. If the entire thickness of the skin is not destroyed by a burn a new epidermis will form from the bottom parts of the hair follicles; these fortunately are situated in the deepest part of, or even below, the skin. But, if a burn destroys these too, skin must be shaved from some uninjured part of the body and grafted to the burned area. The site from which the outer part of the skin is shaved then heals from the hair follicles left in its deepest part.

Now as the tannic acid treatment yields to others, it seems probable that it was more effective than the treatments that preceded it because it had different effects from those on which its originator counted. Now that the deadly effects of plasma leakage are understood it seems probable that tannic acid was often efficacious because it seeped into the skin and destroyed the little blood vessels from which plasma could leak. Furthermore, since it literally converted skin to leather, tanned skin in a sense, served as an occlusive pressure bandage over the burned tissue and so helped restrain plasma leakage.

This is the Moment...



This is sheer joy...as blue water refreshes you...friendly sun caresses you.

This is peace...living leisurely, graciously in a fine hotel or cottage.

This is living...brilliant colours of sea, sky, flowers... the moonlit night and music borne on the scented air.

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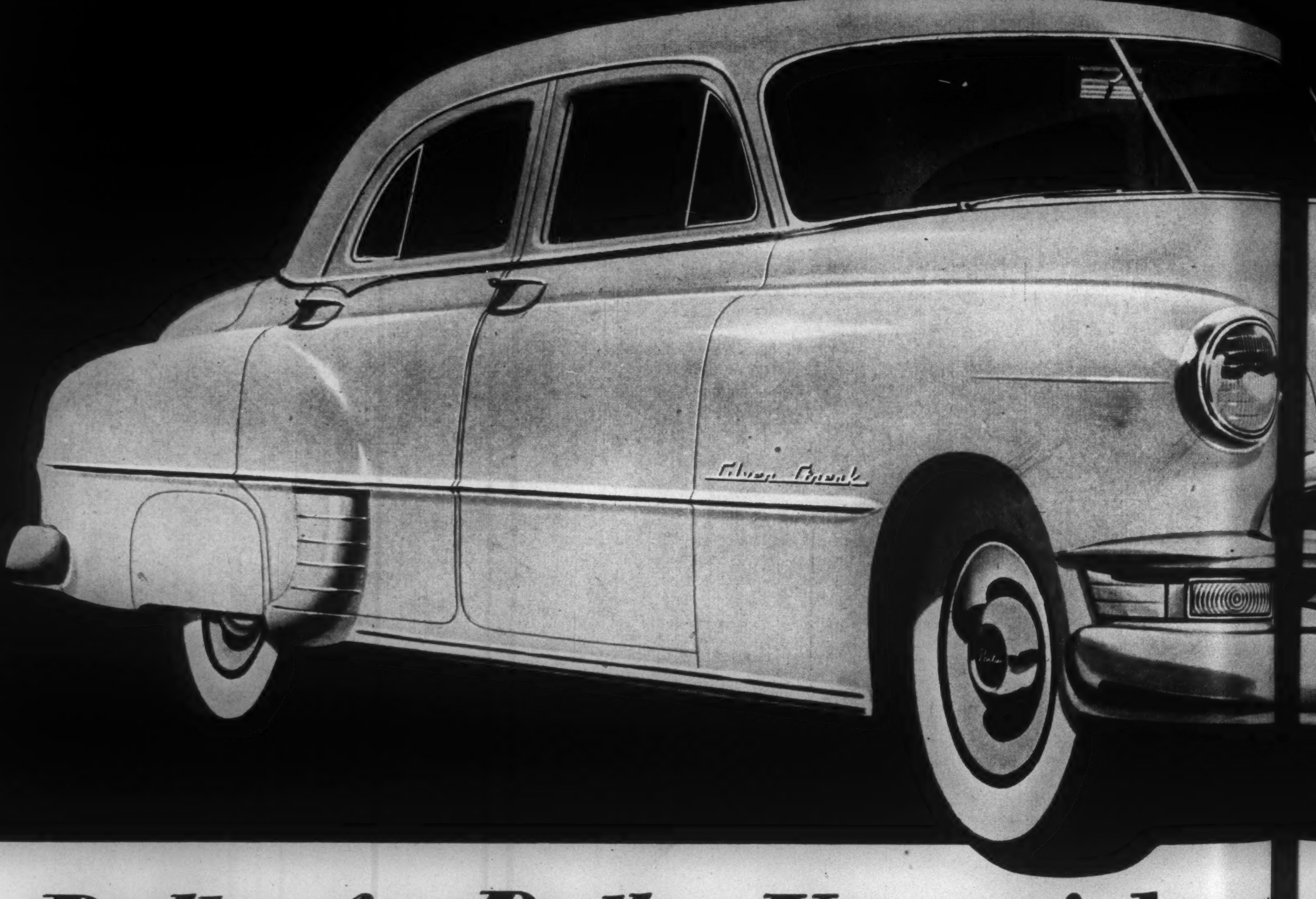

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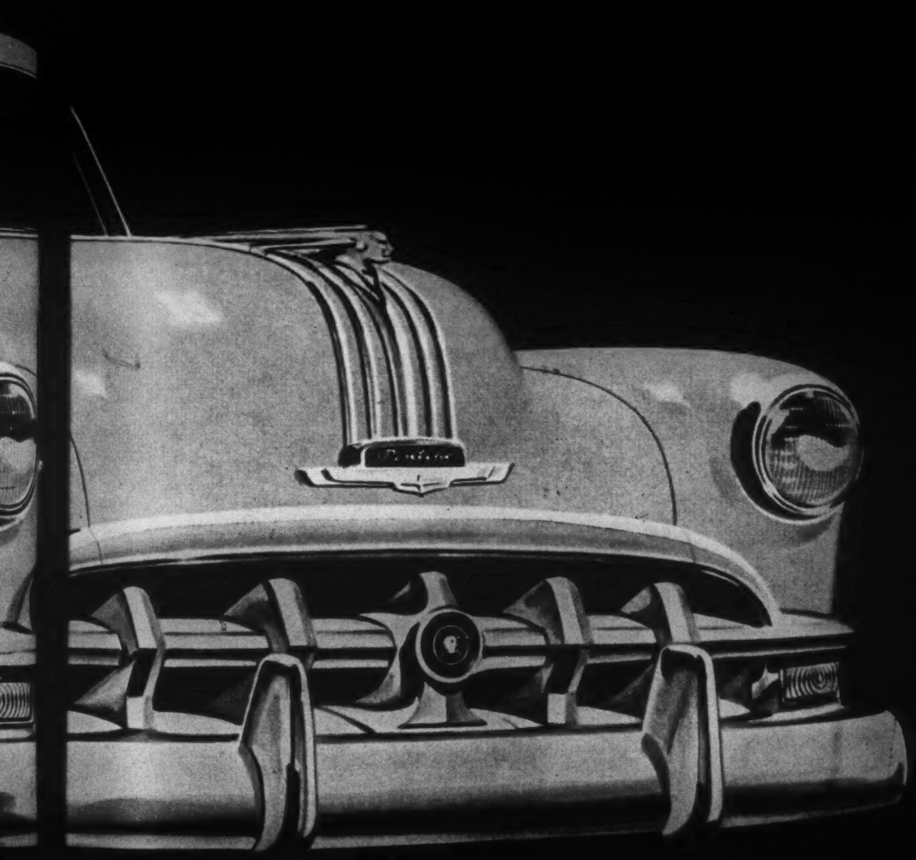

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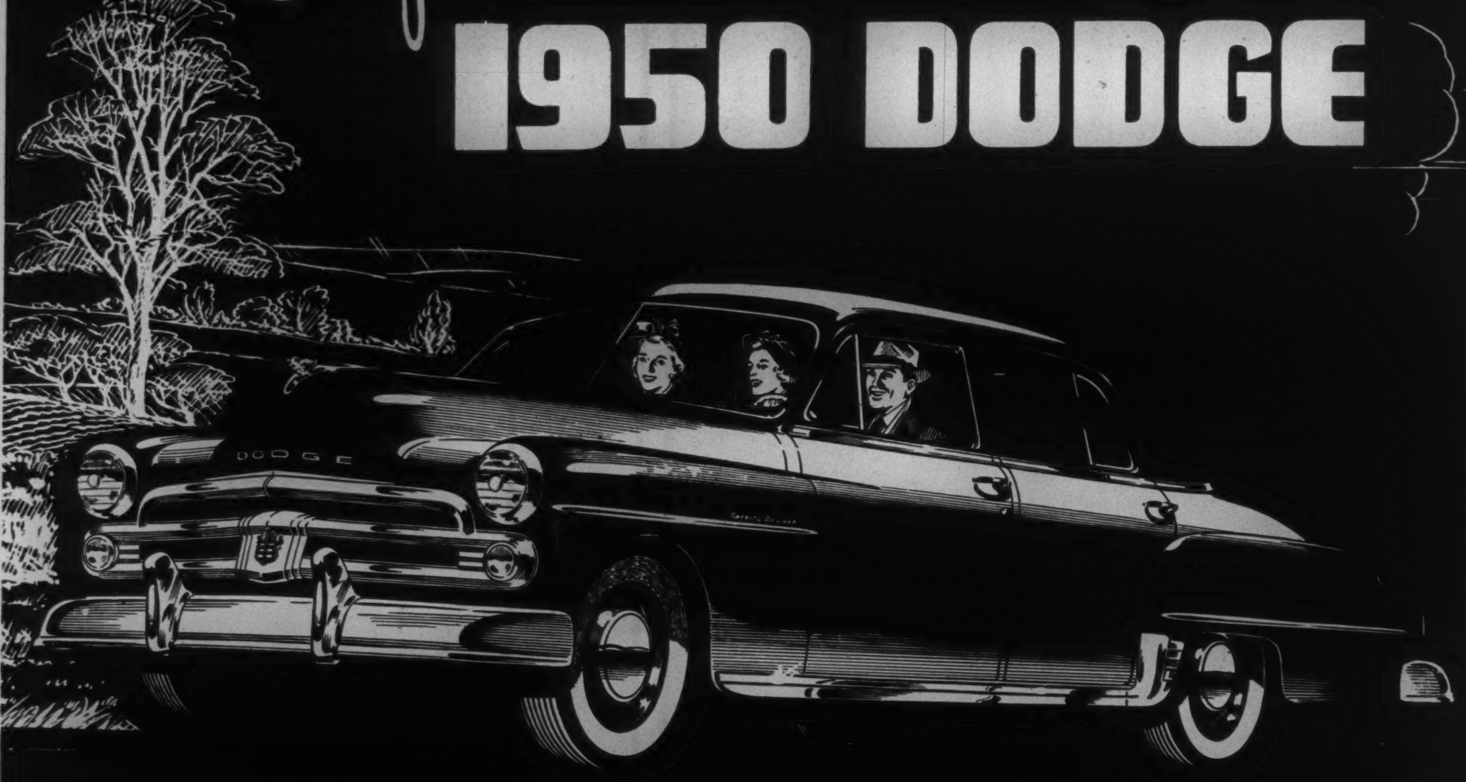

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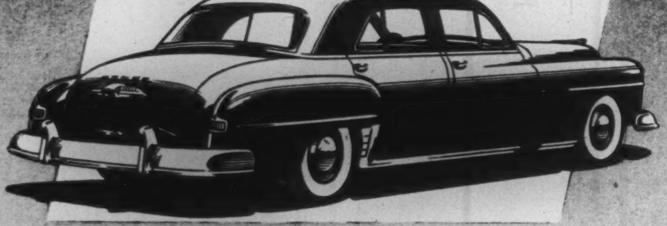

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Turtle Shell in Barbados

by Madge Macbeth

THE tortoise is a familiar figure in fable, fact and fiction. The turtle, on the other hand, has enjoyed little publicity beyond a somewhat sinister reference to its soup value in "Alice in Wonderland". Yet it is the turtle, strictly speaking, which should be credited with giving us the lovely shell for whose use and popularity Cleopatra is said to have set the fashion.

"But why, then, say tortoise shell," asks the puzzled stranger, "when the material comes from the turtle?"

The names tortoise and turtle have been so inextricably tangled and interchanged that it is difficult to separate them, even since scientists tried describing one as a land animal and the other as an inhabitant of the sea. The fact is that all turtles are tortoises. Tortoise is a covering term for the genus of which turtles form one group; just as "cat" is a covering term for many varieties of felines. Narrowing the field still further, the shell-producing turtle is the Hawksbill (*Chelone Imbricata* to zoologists) and I suggest we leave it at that!

The Caribbean is full of these creatures. Around Grenada and Barbados there's a lively traffic in them, and shell work is one of the few native handicrafts carried on in the islands.

The Hawksbill owes its popular name to the shape of its head, which looks like the head of a hawk. It has no teeth, but its cruel beak can bite off a man's fingers at one snap. It is one of the smallest sea turtles, averaging in adulthood 300 to 400 pounds. Roughly circular, it measures about a yard across.

Its entire body is covered with a thick hard shell, the back divided into 13 plates, or "flakes". They are laid on like shingles and the four centre ones are considered the best, although two small tail pieces are valued for certain articles.

But there's no waste about the Hawksbill. Even the belly shell can be used; for buttons, trimming better pieces, and inlay on furniture. The flesh, of which there is approximately 80 pounds to an animal, is highly esteemed as food, and according to the location from which it is taken, is called "beef", "chicken", and "pork".

The equipment of the shell worker is scant and simple; a clamp, a fret and hand saw, a file or two, sandpaper and a sliver of glass, to mention almost the lot. Each man works in his own home. There is no factory or distributing centre.

Assuming that he has drawn his design of the "flake", which looks like a disgustingly dirty piece of cardboard, covered as it is with many years' accumulation of sea salt, dried moss and sand, he clamps it in a vice and cuts the outline with a saw. A rough-edged disc emerges—the top of a compact, for example. A file smooths the edges, and a sliver of glass scrapes away the worst of the extraneous matter. It falls about like fine wood shavings.

Presently, the actual shell begins to show; streaks of lovely warm brown, deep gold and palest amber. The lighter shell is generally considered the finest. To shape the article, a mold is made into which the shell is clamped and immersed, first in boiling water, then in cold. Holes for screws or eyes in buttons are made with a special needle inserted in a gadget that looks like an egg beater.

Simple? Don't be deceived by the ease with which the worker seems to produce his wares. Try scraping. That ought to be child's play. You will either dig too deep, or not deep enough, or you will gash your fingers. Try the final or polishing process. Nothing to it? First, the evil-smelling wax, then the electric buffer, if the worker owns one, then the palms of your hands. Rub . . . rub . . . rub . . .

But the article slips out of your hands. Or the wax lumps. Or the buffer takes the skin off your thumb . . .

HOW thoughtlessly we accept the toil and capability of others! How many people pause to appreciate the work that has gone into the making of a cigarette box, necklace or the exquisite comb worn a generation ago by the Spanish señorita? It is only after seeing the expert at his bench, only after failing to do what he appears to do so easily, that one can value turtle shell at its true worth; can regard it with the respect it deserves and with deeper admiration.

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films

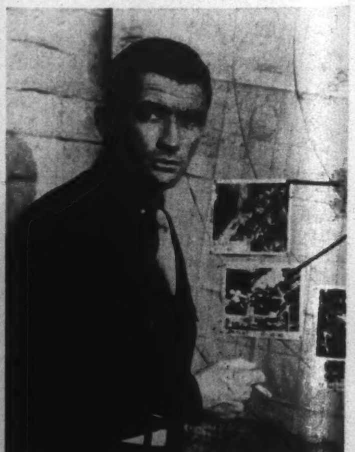
MAXIMUM EFFORT

"TWELVE O'Clock High" is bound to remind you of the recent "Command Decision" since it presents an identical situation—the problem of an air force general who is both humane and intelligent and who is compelled to place his intelligence above his humanity. Of the two, "Twelve O'Clock High" is the finer film. "Command Decision" originally a Broadway play, remained rooted to the stage even in cinematic form. "Twelve O'Clock High," though it never loses sight of its exacerbating central problem, remains, cinematically, as free as the air itself. It is the finest flight picture of World War II.

When an American bomber group begins to go to pieces under the too-compassionate care of its group commander (Gary Merrill) the command is taken over by General Frank Savage (Gregory Peck). The new leader immediately sets himself to discover the "maximum effort" that the men are capable of making under pressure of crisis. In the process he turns himself into a ruthless martinet who gets himself so thoroughly detested that the entire bombing group demands transfer to another unit.

Before the transfer can come through, however, the General's method has begun to pay off, and the bombing group, under brutal hammering, has turned itself into an effective striking force. In the end the hammer recoils on the general himself, though not, fortunately, before the picture has recorded one of the most exciting documentary air-battles on record—enacted shots brilliantly combined with actual pictures taken from both German and American sources.

Merely on a negative rating, "Twelve O'Clock High" is distinguished for its skill in avoiding all the wartime clichés we had almost come to regard as inevitable—the tagging of characters for identification, the forced, heroic humor, the studio-contrived sentiment. The dialogue here is for the most part spare and trenchant and the sentiment when it comes springs honestly from situation and



—20th Century-Fox

"TWELVE O'CLOCK HIGH"

—Universal

"WOMAN IN HIDING"

character. The result is a film with an exceptional air of authority and authenticity in almost every department.

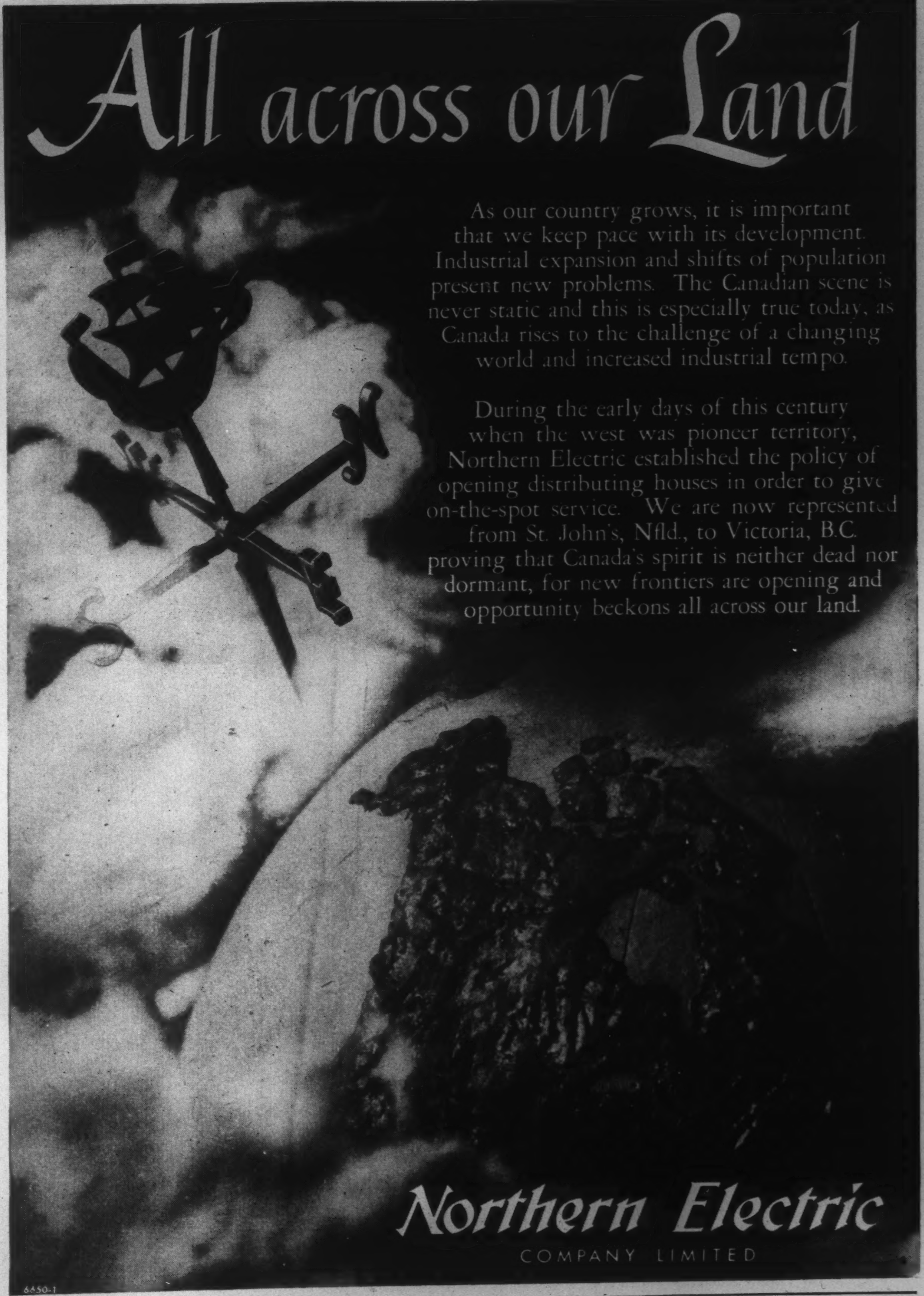
Most of the cast is unfamiliar but the acting is on a consistently high level. As General Savage, Gregory Peck has been given a fairly complex role, intelligently imagined, a piece of good luck that happens to him rather rarely. He rises to the opportunity brilliantly. His mordant General Savage, sharply and often tormentingly divided against himself, emerges as a remarkably consistent piece of acting.

WE TAKE a long drop at this point to "Woman in Hiding" starring Ida Lupino. Miss Lupino takes quite a drop in this picture herself, running her car off a bridge into a river. You might think that this episode coming as it did on the discovery that her husband (Stephan McNally) had previously removed the brakes from the car, might have finished off the heroine in the first twenty minutes. It doesn't however. Morning finds her standing on a rock, not a hair out of place, watching a search party drag the river for her body.

Her obvious procedure at this point is to present herself and get in touch with her lawyer, but Ida has a better idea—she figures that her best chance of staying alive is to make her husband believe she is dead. This doesn't work out very satisfactorily. The husband catches up with her presently at her hotel and tries to throw her down a twelve-storey staircase well. Ida escapes, to confide her troubles to a stranger she picked up at the magazine stand. Her new young man (Howard Duff) promises to take her off to California next morning and does get her as far as the train, where he pops her into a compartment with her husband, whom he has thoughtfully notified the evening before. Abandoned by her protector, Ida resourcefully hits her enemy over the head.

You might think this would discourage Mr. McNally, but not at all. A man of strictly one idea he next lures her up to the top of the family milling plant and tries to throw her off *that*. However, Howard Duff arrives in time and you don't have to guess which one finally gets tipped off the hundred foot cat-walk.

—Mary Lowrey Ross



As our country grows, it is important that we keep pace with its development. Industrial expansion and shifts of population present new problems. The Canadian scene is never static and this is especially true today, as Canada rises to the challenge of a changing world and increased industrial tempo.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

Woman of the Week:

CANADA'S AMBASSADRESS

by Joyce Tedman

"GOOD morning, my dear. I look like a prize fighter today." Madame Pauline Vanier's description of herself hardly fits the average person's idea of what a prize fighter looks like.

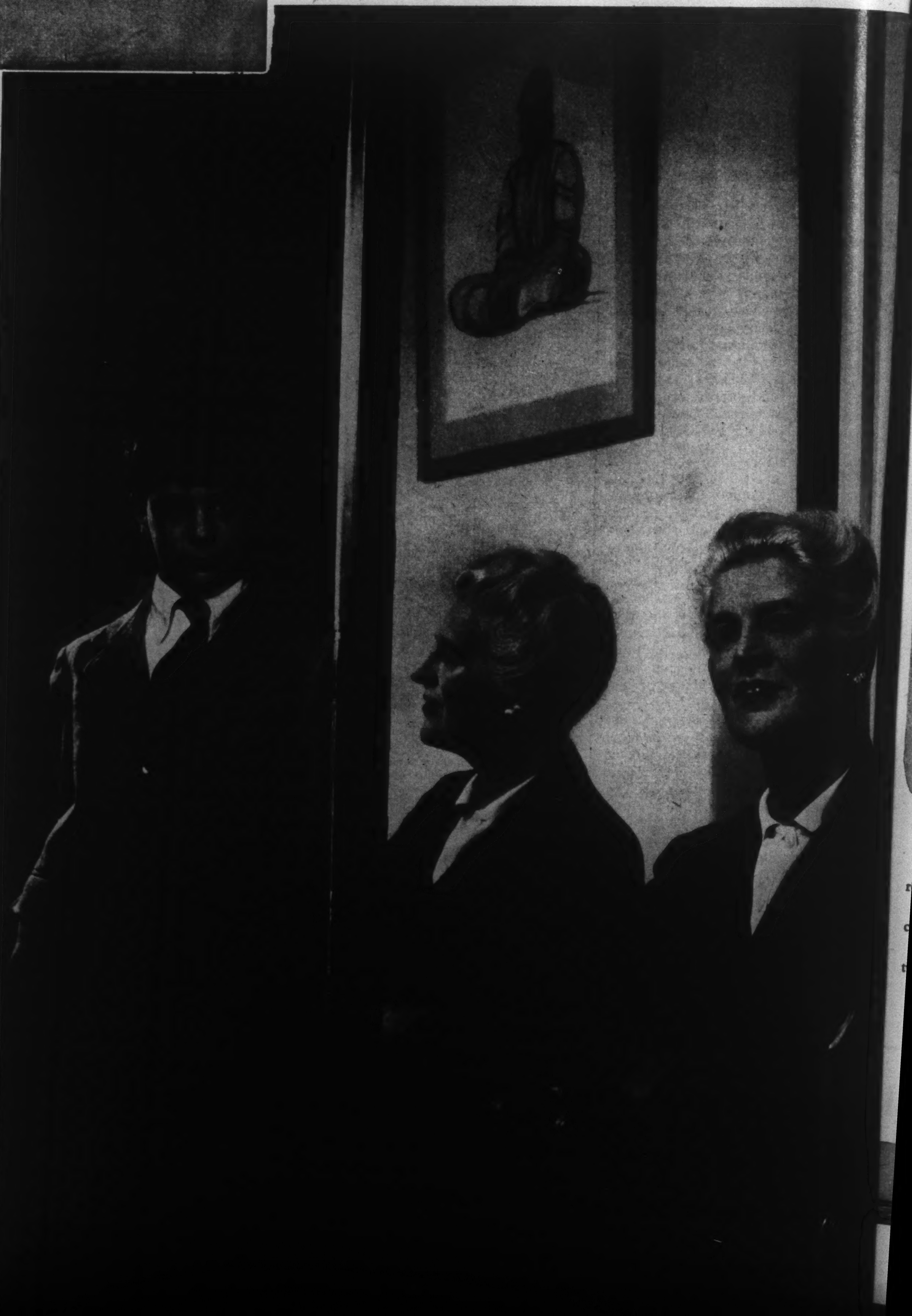
The Monday morning in Paris was bleak, the winter's wind and rain competing for space on the lofty French windows of her office in the Canadian Embassy in Paris. She was warmly dressed. She wore a soft grey angora sweater under a dark pinstripe suit, a double row of pearls at her neck.

Her upswept hair, color and texture of fleecy summer clouds, is in startling contrast to her lovely, unlined face. Her personality combines strength with femininity, firmness with charm.

She is the wife of the Canadian Ambassador to France, Maj.-Gen., The Hon. George P. Vanier, DSO, MC, LLB.

Her mornings, from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. are spent in her office where she carries on a routine similar to that of any successful businesswoman in Canada or the United States. She reads her mail, signs letters she has dictated the day before, receives callers from 11 to 1 o'clock.

Most of the people who beat a well-worn track to her open door are concerned, as she is, with social service work. Many requests come her



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MADAME *George P. Vanier and Michael, youngest of her three sons. The photograph, by Karsh, was made at the Paris Embassy while Mr. Karsh was travelling in Europe recently.*

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way from French organizations and individuals who ask help, through her good graces, of the Canadian people.

That morning a priest had come from Caen, explaining to her how he dreamt of building a French Boys' Town in the battered Normandy city. There had been a sort of pre-war Boys' Town of modest proportions which had been completely obliterated by Canadian shellfire in the fight for the liberation of France. The need has grown a hundredfold, because of the many boys left to fend for themselves after their parents were killed. Madame Vanier is interested in helping the priest to realize his dream, and hopes that other Canadians are too.

Père et Mère Canadien

Another visitor, a young Frenchman of 23, found Madame Vanier's interested ear. With financial help from Canada-France, the Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian Save-the-Children Fund, he has started a home for 53 pre-delinquent boys in an abandoned village in Drôme, the Valence district of France.

Through Madame Vanier's efforts and Canadian funds, some property has been bought and a Massey-Harris tractor acquired. The boys run their own farm, grow their own food, are rebuilding the village and have restored two schools.

Many of the 400 Canadian students in Paris have been invited to the Vaniers' home for receptions or for more intimate visits. Through the devoted interest and time they spend with these young people the Vaniers have been universally adopted as *Père et Mère Canadien* in France.

They come to the Embassy to seek advice and personal guidance from Madame Vanier. They are painters, postgraduate medicos, students of the theatre, of letters, of political economy, arts and music. Madame Vanier has been fairy godmother to more than one struggling artist. She took an active interest in a recent Canadian art exhibit in which 23 students showed their work.

Visitors, Entertaining

She keeps track, with avid interest, of the comings and goings of such Canadian luminaries as Quebec-born Raoul Jobin who is currently singing at the Opéra; of Pierrette Alarie and her husband Leopold Simoneau, who are appearing at the Opéra Comique; of Vancouver's Gordon Manley, a pianist of some renown who gave a concert in Paris and hopes to return to appear with the Paris Symphony.

Student musicians, such as organist Françoise Aubut-Partte, opera singer Simone Rainville, composer Clermont Pepin, painters Pierre Boudreau and Jeanne Benoit, are personally known to Madame Vanier who enthuses when she speaks of their inspired progress along the banks of the River Seine.

An important part of Embassy life revolves around official entertainment. Blessed with good servants and an efficiently run household, the Vaniers give at least one dinner and one luncheon every two weeks, to which come 20 to 24 guests. There are receptions for visiting Canadian senators or ministers or other bigwigs. There

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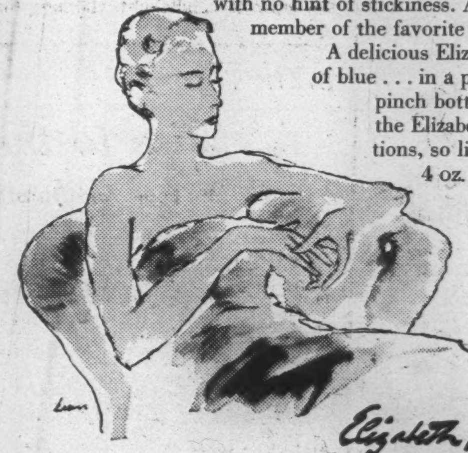

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World of Women

Behind the scenes of Canadian drama is Madame Pauline Boutal whose skillful direction of "le Cercle Molière" recently won for her group awards for best play, best actor and best actress in the Dominion Drama Festival's Manitoba Region. Story by Frank Morriss of Winnipeg Free Press.

March 14th Issue of
SATURDAY NIGHT

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is, of course, a regular round of entertainment for Canadian delegates who attend international conferences in Paris.

Then, too, the influx of Canadian visitors to Paris, beginning in the Spring, nets at least one cocktail party a week *chez les* Vaniers, when between 50 and 100 guests attend. The Ambassador and his wife give dinners for French Government people, usually mixing their guests with other Embassy officials. The Vaniers, both being completely bilingual, are favored by Paris society as well as by French officialdom.

Aside from the arduous entertaining they do themselves, they are expected to attend a steady barrage of other Embassy parties during the entire year.

Good At It

Lesser persons could not stand up to the constant strain. Good health and mental balance, says Pauline Vanier, are the prime requirements. She and her husband both enjoy their life. And what's more they're good at it, so it doesn't weigh heavily upon them.

In spite of the demands on her time, the Ambassadress still manages a small measure of family life. She also finds the minutes required to buy all her own flowers which she arranges personally with meticulous, loving care on her dinner tables. She loves the glow of candlelight, claiming that it softens the rather austere formality of the Embassy rooms.

With good taste and imagination she makes the most of the rather unbecoming setting which is now the temporary Embassy in Paris. She dreams of the ideal Embassy which still hasn't come true.

Christmas, for most people, is a time for intimate family gatherings. The Vaniers extend their family circle to include some 50 officers of the Canadian Embassy who join them each year for a hot buffet dinner, with the traditional turkey and plum pudding. Canadians who are alone in Paris are also invited. Right after Christmas, Madame Vanier invites the Embassy children, about 30 in all, to a party where each child receives a gift from the tree; then they have refreshments and see a movie.

On New Year's Day the Vaniers hold open house for all the Canadians in Paris. This year 460 came to shake hands and exchange New Year's Day greetings. And a week later there is a traditional party for the staff and sub-staff with dancing, a singsong and supper.

And what of the future? Perhaps they will represent Canada in Rome—perhaps they will be elevated to the Governor-Generalship of Canada. In any event, the Vaniers know nothing of either move. They are busily occupied with the day-to-day job where they are. They love Paris—and Paris loves them.

Brain-Teaser:

Wise to the Word?

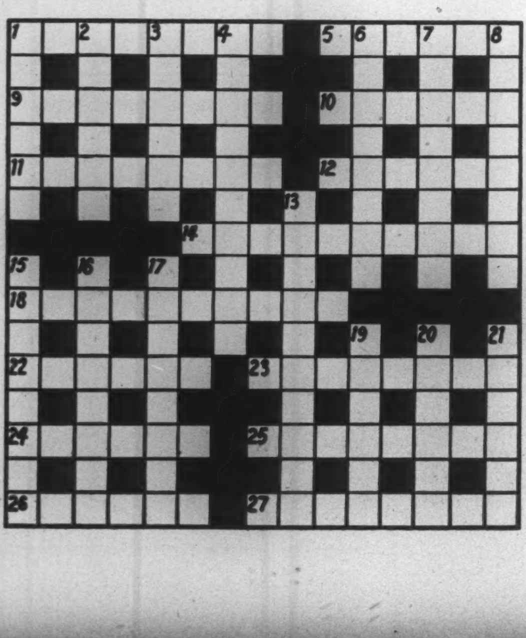
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Book-end? (4, 4)
5. Well, it's your business if afar. (6)
9. Sure nice work if you can get it! (8)
10. In South Africa he shot an apple for her. (6)
11. If he takes you inside for dinner, you won't savor the meal. (8)
12. But he didn't refrain from opening Henry V. (6)
14. Grizzly mental picture? (4,2,4)
18. Have you any Knight-errands today? A joust or a jolly old fray? (3, 7)
22. The hostess will have to be, to give one. (2, 4)
23. Porter's apron for Savoyards? (8)
24. It's head over heels in Paris green. (6)
25. Yet it doesn't bear hen-fruit. (3-5)
26. Watch the tape. (6)
27. Rusty lid. (anagram) (8)

DOWN

1. 1 ÷ 2. (6)
2. The dog can get in by a point. (6)
3. Always in a jam. (6)
4. Refuse a fellow? Many would this one! (7, 3)
6. Bring gin around to be attractive. (8)
7. Grace and Lil are susceptible. (8)
8. Dora dies by the hard way. (8)
13. and 21. "Hey, your old man's just croaked!" is not this. (8, 2, 6)
15. Went with Judas. (8)
16. ". . . . . . . ! and let slip the dogs of war". ("Julius Caesar") (3, 5)
17. Tropical plant, largely maple. (4, 4)
19. A wet blanket is naturally more so. (6)
20. He's a good friend overseas. (3, 3)
21. See 13.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. See 28
4. Hebrides
10. Serum
11. See 28
12. See 28
13. Reached
14. Parson
16. Eyeball
18. Engaged
21. Abbess
24. Damning
25. Visitor
27. Nonpareil
28, 12, 1 across and 11. Marry in haste, repent at leisure.
29. Suspense
30. Indeed

DOWN

1. Russia
2. Porch
3. Nemesis
5. Enlarge
6. Ruinate
7. Drum-heads
8. Speedily
9. Tavern
15. Arguments
17. Weddings
19. Grimace
20. Daggers
21. Anvils
22. Best man
23. Brayed
26. Terse

(96)

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Concerning Food:

Puffed With Pride

CREAM PUFFS and their first cousins, *bouchées, éclairs* and *profiterelles*, have always seemed the ultimate in achievement among fancier, more specialized pastries. We, too, have produced our share of tired looking objects which obviously couldn't "puff". But we can now boast a measure of success which is very gratifying, and the experience hasn't aged us to any noticeable degree. Here is the recipe for *choux* paste given in some detail.

Choux Paste

Place 1 cup boiling water, ½ tsp. salt and 6 tablespoons butter in a sauce pan; bring to a boil. Add 1 cup sifted bread flour all at once, then lower heat under saucepan and stir vigorously for 2 or 3 minutes, or until the mixture leaves the sides of the pan. Remove pan from heat and let cool slightly.

Measure 1 cup whole eggs (about 5 medium sized ones) and add eggs one at a time (the eggs will slip out of measuring cup quite easily), beating after each addition 2 minutes by hand or 1 minute by electric mixer. After all eggs have been added beat the mixture 5 minutes by hand or 3 minutes by mixer. Refrigerate mixture 1 hour or overnight (covered) before baking.

To Bake

With spoon or pastry bag form rounds of paste on a greased baking sheet 2″ apart. A heaping tablespoon of paste will make a medium sized puff; use a small teaspoon for *bouchées* or tiny puffs. This recipe will make 18 medium sized puffs or *éclairs*. Bake 15 minutes at 450°F, then reduce heat to 350°F and bake about 25 minutes longer.

For tiny puffs (about 60) bake at 450°F 15 minutes, reduce heat to 350°F and bake 5 minutes.

Store in a closed container if baked in advance—they will stay fresh 2-3 days. If soft reheat in 400°F oven 10 minutes.

To Serve

Ice Cream Puffs: Split and fill with ice cream of any desired flavor. Top with hot fudge, butterscotch sauce or sweetened frosted strawberries.

Tiny Cream Puffs: Fill puffs with gelatine whipped cream and frost with chocolate icing.

Whipped Cream

Soften 1 teaspoon gelatine in 4 tsps. cold water. Set over hot water to dissolve. Beat 1 cup heavy cream until consistency of custard sauce. Add ¼ cup icing sugar and ½ tsp. almond flavoring, then add *lukewarm* gelatine all at once. Beat only until cream clings to the bowl. Chill until ready to use. This can stand for several hours, or a day, before losing volume.

Chocolate Icing

Combine 3 tbsp. hot milk with 1 tbsp. soft butter, 1 tsp. vanilla and 2 cups sifted icing sugar. Add 2 ounces (2 squares) unsweetened chocolate melted and beat until smooth.

● *This interesting black basalt tea-pot with lion knob was produced at the Wedgwood Etruria Works in 1774. The design is engine-turned and the inside is finished in clear glaze. It is now in the Wedgwood Museum.*

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TEA

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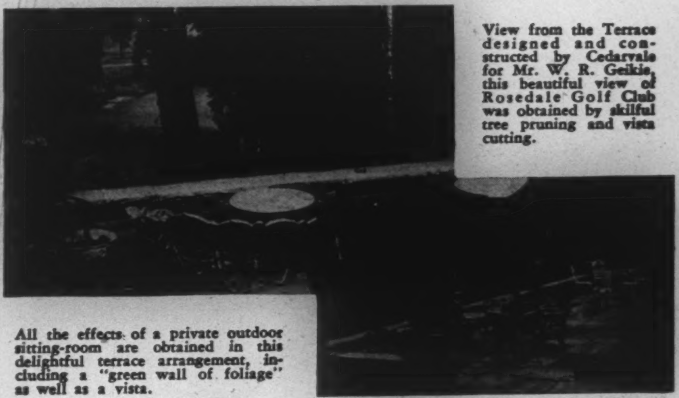
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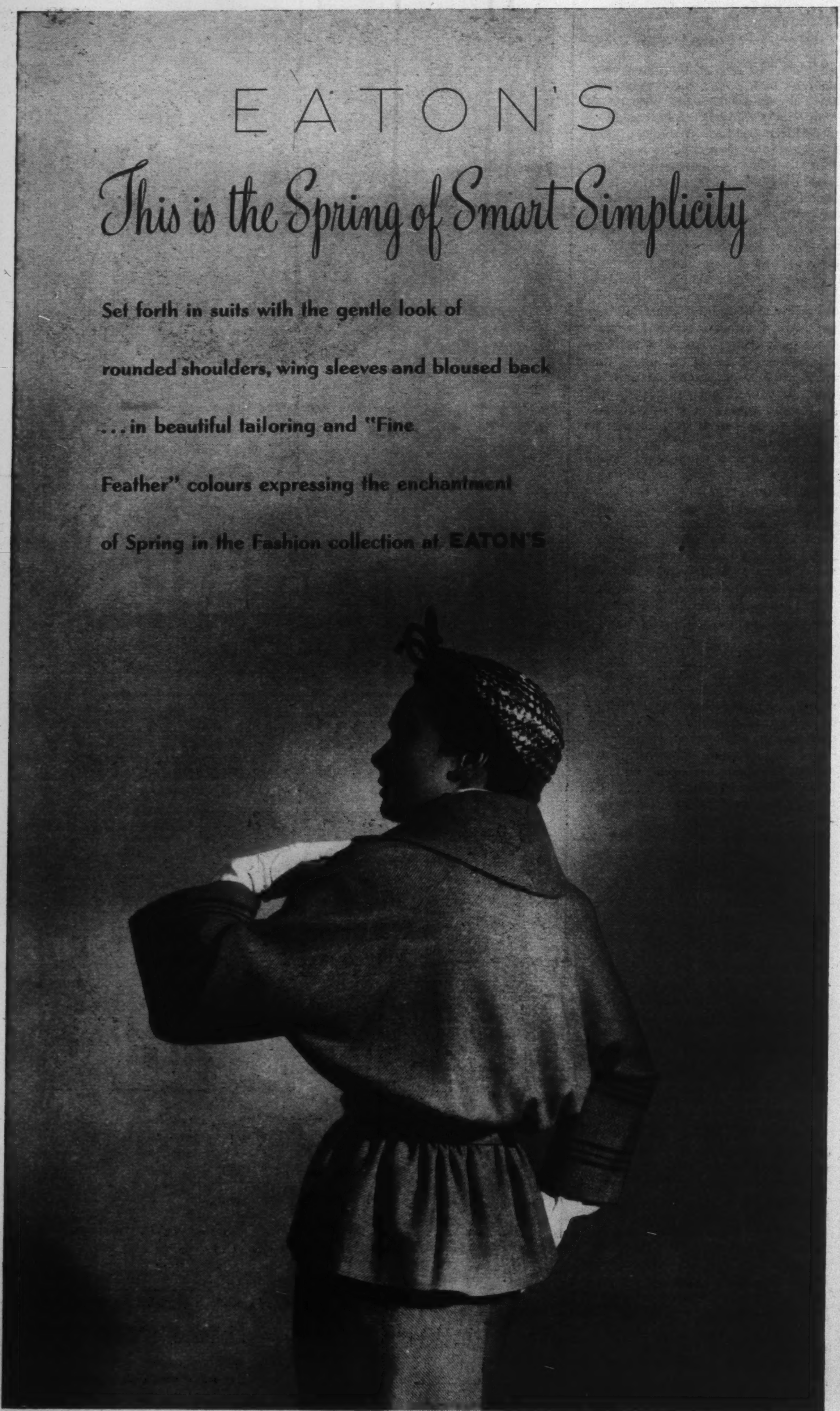
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Distaff:

UP IN THE AIR

—CP

CLAIRE WILSON

IN Ottawa slim, fair-haired **Claire Wilson** cannot understand why any particular fuss should be made over her new appointment to the U.S. Embassy. The fuss is understandable. She is the first woman civil air attaché in the U.S. Diplomatic Corps.

■ The only female student doing post grad work in Physics at University of Saskatchewan has been awarded a $1,200 scholarship by the Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Cancer Society. She is **Sylvia Fedoruk** of Rhein.

■ **Mrs. Ariel Sleeth** of Kingston, Ont., is the proud owner of a 10-months-old Scottish collie with two recent prize wins in both Toronto and New York City.

■ A 12-year-old Montreal student has been accepted as a student at the Sadlers' Wells Ballet School in London. She is **Margaret Mercier** and, with her mother, sailed last week for England. Margaret's teacher, Mrs. Eleanor Moore-Ashton, revealed that only about one out of every 200 applicants is accepted by the school.

■ A new branch of the Canadian Women's Press Club was officially organized in Calgary. **Dora Dibney,** a Past President of the CWPC, presided and **Eva Reid,** Women's Editor of *The Albertan*, was elected President.

■ A snow-white cat, reclining on a scarlet pillow in its scarlet lined cage, won from radio's **Mona Gould** a prize for its young owner for the best cage at the recent Toronto cat contest. .

HOLIDAY CLINIC

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

in this extensive recreational program, if they wish. They will have their own quiet, well-stocked library to read in, or if they wish, they will have all types of workshops where they can learn pottery, handicrafts, woodwork or a dozen other crafts, whether as occupational therapy or vocational training.

As in the case in the province's other mental hospitals, although the maintenance of each patient costs $2.75 a day, the maximum paid by those who can afford it will be $1.50.

It is a friendly, democratic, stimulating little world Dr. Crease leaves behind him but he won't lose touch, he says. "There are developments all over Canada to watch." He is particularly interested in mental hygiene developments in his native Ontario. The Toronto Psychiatric Hospital, for instance, has a similar set-up to the Crease Clinic. Here there is particular emphasis on children's problems.

"In my business, one learns to adjust," he points out. "I'm one of those guys who, when I'm after a salmon, I'm all after it. I'll have a good life."

the lighter side

Battle of the Comics

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE FEMALE parent is usually the one who battles the comic books. The male parent, who understands the principles of free enterprise and the law of supply and demand, realizes that he is licked before he starts.

The battle takes place in several stages. It opens with the announcement that comic books are forbidden the house. It is usually explained that comic books are silly and a waste of money, a point of view which is completely meaningless to the comic book addict, who regards them as fascinating and valuable. If the parent is an enlightened modern adult she will usually go on to explain that comic books will destroy his taste for the better literature, which will mean a great loss to him in later life. If he is an enlightened modern child he won't bother carrying the argument any further; he will simply go out and borrow comic books from the child next door.

The parent always loses this stage of the battle. There is no way whatever of keeping comic books out of the house. They seep in under doorways, materialize under mattresses and spawn under chesterfield cushions. When she burns them in the furnace they rise phoenix-like on the living room floor. The second stage is to go down and select the comic books herself.

FROM the magazine wasteland at the corner store she picks the least affronting of the comic books offered and brings them home. They are instantly rejected by the beneficiary. "I didn't want Minnie or Buggsy. I wanted Wienie the Meanie and Gargantua the Ape." "Wienie and Gargantua are horrible and I won't have them in the house," she says. The next day they are in the house, along with "The Ape Goddess" which Wienie and Gargantua appear to have spawned between them.

The explanation of course is simple. Comics are the currency of the street and a smart operator can deal himself a new hand any time he wants to, complete with aces — ("Ace Westerns", "Ace High Adventures", "Ace Space-Travellers", "Ace Daredevils"). Every house in the block is an exchange. The only way to rule out comic-books under these circumstances is to rule out all Junior's friendships. Most mothers feel it would be safer to leave him to be ruined by comic books.

At this point the parent usually falls back on the first principle of Child Development: Don't frustrate; substitute. So she lays in a stock of childhood classics—"The Little Lame Prince", "Tanglewood Tales," "David Copperfield," "Ivanhoe," "Oliver Twist." These are left about with careful negligence in all available places so that the comic book addict may discover them for himself. As a rule he glances at the pictures, if any, then returns to his comic books. "Why don't you read 'Oliver Twist?' " the parent asks, "I used to love 'Oliver Twist' and 'David Copperfield' when I was your age."

"I ALREADY read 'Oliver Twist,' " he tells her.

"When did you read 'Oliver Twist?" she asks. "I never see you reading anything."

"I read it in the comics," he says.

When Parliament passed a law last year banning crime comics the mothers of the nation relaxed, feeling that the virus had now been isolated and relief was in sight. They couldn't have been more mistaken. "Crime Ring" and "Gangland Inc." had vanished, but "The Widow Spider," "Hollywood Confessions," "Dixie Babe" and "Secret Sins" had risen to take their place.

The truth is that no matter where she turns in the comic book battle the female parent is overmatched. Occasionally even her own most cherished principles are turned against her. A recent brief prepared by the Comic Book Industry Association, pointed out that the ban against crime comics should have applied only to children. "It is unfair to adults," the brief said with dignity, "to ban crime comic books from sale altogether."

This catches the enlightened adult at one of her most vulnerable points. She may detest comic books and regard adult readers of crime comics as little better than anthropoid, but she is committed by democratic principle to fight to the death for their right to read them if they want to.

We now appear to be entering the Pictorial Era, dominated by television, the movies, the picture page, the pictorial magazine, and the comics. It may even be that in the new Age of Illiteracy the visual image and spoken message will replace the printed word and language be reduced to a few monosyllables — (Wham, Zowie, Yippee, [gulp], Oops), with a sprinkling of hieroglyphics to express the few meanings left—lips meeting, a burst of stars, a saw entering a log of wood.

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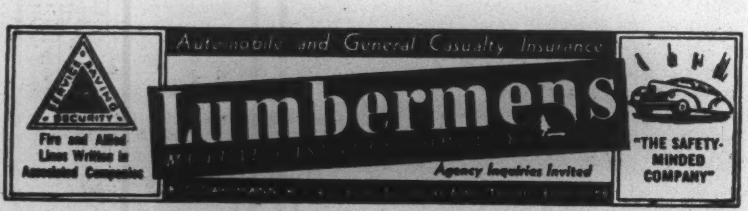
★ Editorials
★ Byline Writers
★ News Round-up


Automobile and General Casualty Insurance

Lumbermens

Agency Inquiries Invited

SERVICE SAVING SECURITY

Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies

"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

by and large

■ Leopold Perrault and his sister, Germaine, of Hull, Que., were fined $20 and costs for claiming a family allowance for a non-existent baby. In the past five years about seven or eight families have tried this stunt with similar result.

■ In Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wajnakowski live at the back of a store run by Sid Freedman and Carl and Manny Goodman and a dispute arose as to the use of the Wajnakowski kitchen as a right-of-way to the grocery stockroom. When Mrs. Wajnakowski saw her husband being beaten up by the three men she entered the fray with a large pot of spaghetti from the stove. Magistrate Browne, upholding a wife's right to defend her husband with any means available, said: "It's too bad she couldn't throw the stove at them."

■ In Calgary, Michael O'Hara, 30, of Nelson, was making a getaway from an implement firm building when he was knocked unconscious by a car. When he came to he found it was a prowl car and he was arrested on a charge of shop-breaking.

■ A Vancouver student was in such a hurry to get to a lecture that he drove at 80 mph. He was fined $50 and had his licence suspended for a year.

■ An announcer on a Toronto quiz show told his audience that Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Beacock, 383 Elm Road, did not answer their telephone and must be out. When the couple returned home they found a fur coat and silverware missing. Police are not sure whether this was a coincidence but in case not quiz men have been asked not to say people are out in future.

■ The Quebec Pomological and Fruit Growers' Society voted to ask the Minister of Trade and Commerce to authorize provincial sale of cider. They gave their reasons as follows: with increasing apple crops it is difficult to sell lower-quality fruit; if sale is not legalized, poor and highly-alcoholic cider will continue to be sold as "moonshine"; it will take time to educate the public to a taste for cider anyway so the sooner manufacture is started the better.

■ In the annual report of the Campbellton, NB, Fire Department, Councillor A. Carette says that one member is a "disgrace to the outstanding record of the Department." One night while his fellow firemen fought a fire, he played the piano and sang to them. "As soon as I learn the name of the culprit," warns the Councillor, "I will see that he is discharged immediately."

TORONTO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

number of genuine apartment buildings that Montreal has. Somehow, apartments carved out of houses tend to be dingy and dark and aren't as comfortable and cheery as Montreal's apartments. This affects, all too often, the daily outlook of hundreds of Toronto families.

In the suburbs around Toronto a new kind of neighborly cosiness is growing up. Car owners take turns driving each other to work in the morning. People have keys to each other's apartments in case of fire or burglary, and there is a happy amount of visiting back and forth.

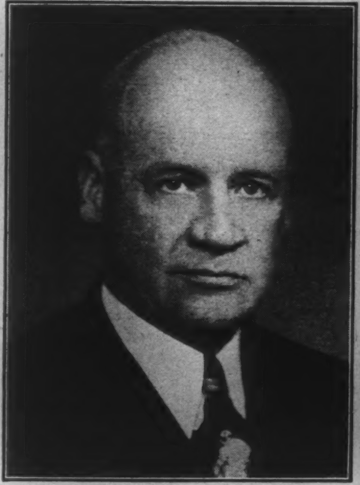
There isn't in Toronto (or anywhere in Ontario) the kind of definite culture there is in Quebec. No one, therefore, has been able to catch "Toronto" in a novel as Montreal (*Bonheur d'Occasion*) and Quebec City (*Au Pied de la Pente Douce*) were caught. Nor have social critics sprung up to equal artists like Fridolin. Imagine anyone attacking, say, the United Church as Lemelin did the Roman Catholic Church in *Les Plouffe*.

In the 1860's, famous English novelist Anthony Trollope visited Toronto and wrote: "Toronto is the capital of the province of Upper Canada, and I presume, will in some degree remain so in spite of Ottawa and its pretensions. That is, the law courts will still be held there. I do not know that it will enjoy any other supremacy, unless it be that of trade and population."

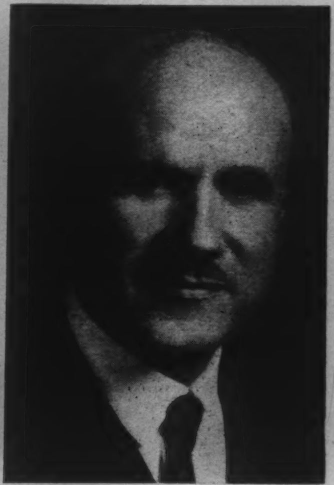
Whatever Trollope meant by "any other supremacy", Toronto not only has trade and population, she also has an increasingly invigorating atmosphere: the turmoil of the vigorous 20th Century North American city restlessly seeking her destiny. The blinds are up in Toronto, the windows are open, the people are stirring.

With the best and the worst of Canadian intentions, Toronto is out to elbow her way in this country. In the best and the worst of ways, she is succeeding.

NEW COMMERCIAL LIFE DIRECTORS



Mr. George C. Crawford



Mr. E. B. H. Shaver

The Commercial Life Assurance Company of Canada announces that at its recent annual meeting, two new directors were elected to the board in the persons of Mr. George C. Crawford, President of Standard Sanitary and Dominion Radiator Limited, and Mr. E. B. H. Shaver, General Manager of The Commercial Life. *

The **PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE**
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1949

ASSETS

Real Estate (Head Office Buildings)		$ 10,000.00
INVESTMENTS:		
Bonds and Debentures at Book Value		1,666,116.53
Par Value $1,674,626.21		
Dom. Govt. Authorized Value $1,700,895.33		
Deposits with Trust Companies for investment		15,000.00
Cash on hand		3,640.94
CASH IN BANKS:		
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Portage la Prairie, Man.	$261,618.87	
Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba	279.16	
		261,898.03
Interest accrued on investments		14,827.08
Agents' Balances and Premiums uncollected		109,933.21
Unpaid Assessment		12,038.80
Surrender Value of Life Insurance Policies		6,663.63
Admitted Assets		$2,100,118.22
CONTINGENT ASSETS:		
Amount of reserve for unlicensed, unsecured Re-Insurance		$ 49,649.01
Unassessed Premium Notes		1,078,889.93

LIABILITIES

Unpaid Claims in process of adjustment		$ 72,233.72
LESS: Re-Insurance Thereon		30,229.14
Unpaid Claims—Net		42,004.58
Reserve of Unearned Premiums (Dominion Government Standard)		427,752.75
Reinsurance Premiums Held as Reserve		256,122.02
Reinsurance Accounts Payable		40,791.99
Sundry Accounts and Accrued Taxes		34,053.86
Liability to Employees' Retirement Fund		43,603.55
Provision for Income Taxes (Less paid thereon)		16,745.37
Total Liabilities		861,074.12
GENERAL RESERVES:		
Reserve for Contingencies	$25,000.00	
Reserve for Future Fluctuation of Investments	70,000.00	
Reserve for unlicensed, unsecured, Reinsurance	49,649.01	
		144,649.01
Total Liabilities and Reserve		1,005,723.13
SURPLUS:		
Unallotted Surplus		1,094,395.09
TOTAL		$2,100,118.22

CERTIFICATE TO POLICYHOLDERS

We certify that we have audited the books, accounts and vouchers of the Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company for the year ended 31st December, 1949. We have obtained all the information and explanations required, and after due consideration, have formed an independent opinion as to the financial position of the Company. In our opinion so formed the Balance Sheet herewith is properly drawn up so as to present a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st December, 1949, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. All transactions of the Company that have come under our notice have been within the objects and powers of the Company.

Winnipeg, Canada,
January 12th, 1950.

G. B. HARE & CO., C.A.,
Auditors.

M. G. TIDSBURY, President **E. H. MUIR, Vice-President** **A. H. THORPE, General Manager** **E. M. BROWN, A/Treasurer**

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E. H. MUIR
E. D. ALDER, K.C.
JAMES McKENZIE
ARTHUR SULLIVAN, K.C.
J. C. MILLER, K.C.
HON. D. L. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.
JOSEPH TRIMBLE
E. L. KITCHEN

"The Company operates under the Dominion Insurance Act and is subject to Annual Inspection by Dominion Government Officials"

FIRE AND WINDSTORM

SATURDAY
NIGHT

Business Front

Businessmen Work for Women But Few Realize How Much

Lack of Success Often Due To Failure to Pay Heed To Women's Varied Desires

by Jean Tweed

ALMOST every businessman, be he manufacturer or wholesaler, has one recurrent nightmare: will his clientele change its mind, and therefore its buying habits?

Added to this is the traditional maxim that it is a woman's privilege to change her mind. Finally there is the well-known fact that 80 per cent of the average Canadian family budget is spent by women. Altogether you have an ulcer-making situation.

If an industry is to flourish and expand it should be able to gauge its market with reasonable accuracy. And with 80 per cent of the family purchasing power in the hands of women, it is obviously necessary to reckon statistically the average buying-tendencies of the weaker sex.

To this end many industrialists are constantly sponsoring and subsidizing surveys in order to assess these trends. Radio stations, newspapers, and marketing advisers have thrown themselves into the breach, and have approached thousands of women with thousands of questions in order to discover the various conditions that affect their buying habits. These private surveys are in addition to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' figures.

With all this information to use as a guide in assessing present and prospective demands, there seems no reason why any businessman should be caught short. But frequently he is, and there's always that nagging worry that the next time it might be you.

One reason for this statistical inadequacy is, to the housewife, quite obvious. Most questionnaires on which such surveys are based, regard the housewife as an amateur in her job. Actually the average housewife is no amateur. In many cases she is more cognizant of the whole job of running a house, than is the average businessman aware of the whole job of running a business. Any man in business knows his particular section, *i.e.*, selling, marketing, budgetting, distributing, etc., but the housewife knows all sections of her job fairly intimately. And she has a detailed knowledge of the capability of all the machinery at her disposal.

Consequently when a new item comes on the market she is able to assess its utility quite quickly and will therefore demonstrate her approval or otherwise rapidly.

One example of this ready acceptance of a serviceable article has been the overwhelming response to transparent packaging of all kinds of products, including food, clothing, furniture and so forth. During 1947 and 1948 when this packaging material was in short supply, manufacturers had to go into voluntary rationing in order to attempt to fill the demand. This preference for clear, clean packaging that gives the housewife an opportunity to see what she is getting, has redounded to the manufacturer's and retailer's credit in a different field.

—J. Lynch

MORE THAN YOU'D THINK, *women do the buying even in such a purely male field as men's ties, scarves. It's the feminine taste that matters most.*

—J. Lynch

DESIGNING ANYTHING *from soap dishes to truck trailers, Tom Matthews (left) and John Ensor keep the women-buyer angle in the front of their minds.*

In the grocery-store business a survey revealed that 75 per cent of the women shoppers bought on impulse when they saw something that took their fancy. The advantages of transparent wrapping to stimulate impulse-buying is an obvious one, and the figures are rising thanks to that fact.

New Gimmicks

The whole packaging industry, of course, is tremendously affected by the housewives' preferences. Fabric bag packagers have, during the past 10 years or so, depended more and more on materials which can be re-used by the thrifty housewife in the form of dresses, slacks, aprons, towels, etc. Brand-dyeing on bags is disappearing, and paper collars are glued on instead; these are easily removable.

The response of the housewife toward attractive packaging has been most noticeable in such industries as that of toy manufacturing. A firm in Windsor, Ont., decided during 1949 that its toy autos, trucks and small toys would be more conveniently handled if they were packaged in trick boxes. Since that time the business has doubled and even trebled in some instances.

A new packaging gimmick which is having startling results is the foil wrapping for such products as butter and ice-cream. Foil wrapping has several advantages over ordinary package materials as well as being most eye-appealing. In the dairy industry a small firm in Victoriaville, Quebec, was the first to try it. An immediate increase in sales followed, and within a short time such big companies as the Dominion Stores and Canada Packers followed suit. A rough estimate covering all the dairy industries now using the colorful foil wrapping is an increase in sales from 25 to 50 per cent.

An idea which is still in the controversial stage is the textile manufacturers' streamlined plan for sheets and pillowcases in individual gift packages, sent directly to the retailer, which are intended to stimulate sales by providing in one package a useful grouping of articles. The outcome of this policy has not yet been determined.

Glass bottling of products has become more and more popular, despite its slightly greater expense, due to the fact that the bottles can be used later for home canning. This, in turn, has given rise to a demand from the female consumer for bottles with wide-mouthed tops which are more useful. And the bottlers are beginning to accede to that demand despite the fact that it gives the home canning competitor a definite advantage.

Such changes as these do not show the housewife up as an amateur buyer. When the buying habits change it is not just a traditional "change of mind;" it seems to be based pretty thoroughly on the housewife's trained instinct to scent a bargain or an advantage.

Greater Freedom

Another aspect of the woman-buyer which has had too little emphasis is the change due to the greater social freedom of the modern woman.

In his excellent book "Manufacturers' Product, Package and Price Policies," Professor Albert Wesley Frey says: "Since World War I, women have generally assumed equality with men in all respects achieving greater economic independence, and greater freedom."

He goes on to point out that this greater freedom has resulted in various business expansions such as the increased number of labor-saving devices, designed to give greater leisure to the housewife. The distaff side of sports equipment for golf, bowling, tennis, skating and many others is another direct result.

In support of Professor Frey's contention it is interesting to note the statistics on the cigarette business as set forth in the Canadian Consumer Surveys of 1947 and 1949. The advent of the woman smoker occurred many, many years before 1947, but her increasing importance in the buying field is still perceptible. In 1947, says the Survey, 39.3 per cent of the women were smokers and 68.4 of the men. In 1949, women smokers increased to 45.2 per cent, and men declined to 61.4 per cent. Along with this increased importance of the woman smoker has been the increased popularity of the cork-tip cigarette, which is almost entirely a woman's cigarette.

Front Seat

It is interesting to note the various industries affected by the woman buyer. Take for instance the masculine field of automobile manufacturing. The increasing importance of the woman driver has made itself felt in such additional features as the shifting front seat to accommodate the shorter sex; the increased emphasis on decorative upholstery, the expanded glove compartment for milady's purse. All of which shows that the female has moved out of the back seat and into the front, and design has changed accordingly.

The advertising business is perhaps most aware of the importance of the women-buyers with their 80 per cent of the budget. A quick look over a number of Canadian national magazines, for instance, reveals that roughly 48 per cent of advertising copy is aimed directly at the female; 40 per cent is carefully designed for both men and women; and an infinitesimal 2 per cent is for men only. And it is interesting to note that the asexual advertising covers everything from pyjamas to spark plugs.

In radio, where does the large product-advertising appear? It comes during the daytime when presumably only the hapless, susceptible female is listening. And it is a further interesting fact that the products now touted during the daytime hours are moving more and more into what is traditionally the masculine appeal field.

And there is another phase of the modern housewife as a business influence, which has so far escaped the attention of the statistician. This is the housewife as an employer.

Eye-Opener

Since this field is seemingly unrecognized, this reporter canvassed a number of housewives and discovered that during the past year, these housewives had hired directly (outside of her family-buying activities) plumbers, window-washers, electricians, repairmen, paperhangers, designers, painters and decorators, carpenters, roofers, upholsterers, beauticians, weavers, architects, doctors, lawyers, as well as the obvious domestic servants and handymen.

This is, admittedly, a tentative list; but the fact should not be ignored, that as a direct employer with the full power to choose or deny, the housewife is a large factor in many a business, particularly those businesses connected with service.

It is quite feasible that an accurate survey on the number of trades and businesses employed by the housewife could be an eye-opener to those same businesses.

Those industries which do not realize the influence of the housewife (such as the food industry) know how to turn her buying habits to their advantage.

Take for instance two seemingly unrelated pages from the Consumer Survey of 1947. First of all there are the figures on pay-days in different cities in Canada. At the top of the page is Glace Bay where, evidently, 70 per cent of the population is paid on Saturday. Then turn to the housewife's shopping figures in those same cities, and you find that although Friday and Saturday are invariably the heaviest shopping days, in Glace Bay there is an extremely large percentage listed for Monday, a day that is negligible in other centres. The reason is obvious when linked up with the Saturday pay-day. Therefore the smart retailer in Glace Bay takes a tip for this and caters to the Monday shoppers.

Similar surveys could, and should, reflect the employment habits of the housewife, and her considerable influence in many heretofore unrecognized fields. Such a survey might possibly show that for too long Canadian industry has been guilty of gravely underestimating the power of the women.

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Imagine this sleek machine on your desk!
RECORDS ON A PLASTIC BELT!
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Now Dictaphone's Time-Master arrives in Canada . . . to release bosses and "Girls Friday" who are habit-chained to time-wasting shorthand.

Electronic Time-Master (a fitting climax to Dictaphone's 55 years of leadership in the industry) is the easiest to use, most nearly foolproof dictating machine yet engineered. It's the first and *only* dictating machine to record on a mailable, fileable *plastic belt!* (Memobelt).

Faithful whisper-to-shout voice reproduction . . . recorded at constant groove speed. Uniform, measured backspacing from start to finish . . . easier for you, faster for your secretary.

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A very fine selection of new Spring materials direct from London are now being shown. We can now give prompt service and as always, impeccably correct Lloyd Bros. Tailoring, traditionally unexcelled.

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LEVY BROS CLOTHES

69 WEST KING STREET, TORONTO

Double-Talking Miner

Deputy of Mines and Surveys, Technician and Scientist, Welcomed by Mining Industry

by Meg McLaughlin

FOR YEARS they've been shouting for it. Now, at last, they've got it . . . a Department of Mines with a practical mining man at the wheel.

"He can talk to the boys in their own language." That's the most frequent tribute paid to Marc Boyer, 44, Deputy Minister of the new Mines and Technical Surveys Department. The language is "mining" and Boyer can speak it in both English and French.

The mining industry is one of the most powerful sources of wealth in Canada. Time and again it has asked the Federal Government for a department devoted exclusively to its interests, with a scientific man at the head. Both dreams have been granted, in large measure, by the recent shuffle.

—Capital Press

MARC BOYER

Boyer fills the bill of deputy minister. He is the perfect liaison officer. A technical man and a man of science, he is being given an open-armed welcome by the industry and by the department.

"Imperturbable" is a one-word description of the new deputy. Above average in height, solidly built, he has the serenity of an outdoor man. "He's the most even-tempered man I've ever worked with," said one of his assistants in the former Department of Reconstruction and Supply. "No matter what the issues at stake, I've never seen him fly off the handle, or even show that he was the least disturbed."

He has none of the temperamental emotionalism of the "typical French". He has never been carried away by radical or partisan views and is able to judge the merits of any case from all angles.

A sportsman, ("I've tried them all, but I'm no champion,") he has always liked outdoor life. "I was always happiest when camping out," he says. "You know, being out in the bush where you have to look after yourself." When they lived in Quebec City, he and his wife and a few of their sons (they have six children) used to spend weeks in the bush of the Laurentides. Mostly fishing, his favorite sport.

Another of his pet pastimes is bridge. In Quebec, he and his cronies formed the "Quebec Bridge Derby", which often played right through from supper time till breakfast.

Born in Labelle, PQ, Boyer is the son of the late Aurelien Boyer, civil and metallurgical engineer and, at one time, a pioneer in the installation of telegraph lines from Vancouver to Dawson City, Yukon. Some of his earliest memories are his father's stories about the Northwest. Aurelien Boyer owned several mines and quarries in the Eastern Townships and north of Montreal. Camping near his father's interests during the summers, Marc first became interested in mining. In 1928, a gold medalist in civil engineering, he graduated from the Ecôle Polytechnique de Montreal. He studied one additional year in mining engineering and geology at McGill. During his university days, he spent his summers on survey parties in Quebec and, on graduation, went to Trail, BC, where he did assaying and research for Consolidated Mining and Smelting.

Professional Man

In 1930, he returned to Quebec, married, and joined the Quebec Department of Mines. For 13 years, he worked for the department, as a mine inspector, a special technologist and chief of the mapping division. He knows mining in Quebec inside out. During this period, he was a founder and vice-president of the Province of Quebec Civil Servants' Association and a chief organizer of three Victory Loans for the Provincial Civil Service.

From 1945 to 1949, he was registrar and acting executive secretary of the Corporation of Professional Engineers of Quebec, the governing body for the engineering profession in the province. From there, he moved to Ottawa, to become deputy minister of the Department of Reconstruction and Supply.

One subject will fire Boyer's blue eyes and fill his voice with enthusiasm. That is the mention of his new job. He is frankly delighted with the prospect of working with the mining men, geologists, surveyors and engineers of the department. "They're clever, capable men. Enthusiastic!" he says unhesitatingly. "The best in the world!"

The new department will employ 2,000, not counting the additional summer survey parties. It is only in its infancy, Boyer says, just as the industry itself is in its infancy. There are vast amounts of minerals yet to be discovered, enormous finds yet to be made, even in the already mined areas. The department will have to grow and expand to meet the ever-increasing demands. With an engineering background and more than 20 years' experience in research and mapping of the mining fields, Boyer is the man for the job.

business angle

The Value of Forecasting

A SOMEWHAT Puckish gentleman named A. Wilfred May, a columnist in the weekly *Commercial and Financial Chronicle,* New York, has been expressing doubt about the validity of most business and stock market forecasting. This is a subject which especially interests me because I used to do some forecasting myself as editor of this paper's now-dropped Gold & Dross department and because I have long entertained the same doubts voiced by Mr. May.

My job, in connection with Gold & Dross, was to furnish information and opinions on securities in response to specific requests from readers, and the forecasting was incidental. When I began, in the expansionist nineteen-twenties, one could prophesy with some confidence and actually a satisfactorily high percentage of accuracy because there was a very positive long-term upward trend. I was more or less right all through the long period of growth and wrong in only one period (a rather crucial one), the period of the great market crash.

There was also a very positive long-term trend in the early nineteen-thirties, but my forecasting was less good then, because I persisted in regarding boom-growth as normal and contraction as abnormal, and all the way down to mid-1932 was inclined to prophesy the beginning of recovery tomorrow. My forecasting was little better after 1932 because market trends tended to be briefer and less positive and because some new and unforeseeable factor was always arising to upset me. In time I came to recognize that this happened regularly, that in fact the one constant was inconstancy.

Many other forecasters, it seemed to me, didn't do any better than myself. The forecasters' basis of operation was to project the conditions and trends of the present into the future, and they might and often did do very well so long as no powerful new extraneous factors were introduced. But since the middle nineteen-thirties there has been no end to the introduction of new factors, and forecasting has been correspondingly unreliable.

The forecasters do not feel that they are to blame; they properly predict what ought to happen and it's just their customers' bad luck when, for one reason or another, things just don't turn out that way. And this, fortunately for the forecasting business, seems to be the attitude of the customers themselves; at any rate they keep on coming back for more.

Mr. A. Wilfred May, in his piece in the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle,* says that those who have failed as forecasters include market analysts, services, brokerage houses, government officials, economists, market professionals, investment trusts and corporate insiders, which seems to take in just about all classes of forecasters.

Says May: "The reasons for forecasting frustration are varied. They include the personal emotional factors inherent in the market place, unpredictable government interventions, as in credit management; the general divergence of economic factors (even when they can be predicted) from market behavior, and the many imponderables and intangibles."

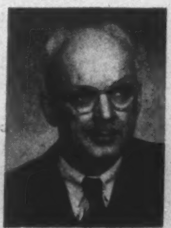
Varied Interpretations

Market forecasters have a habit of changing their interpretations of events to conform to the behavior of security prices, complains May. He cites deficit-financing and "inflation." Fiscal unsoundness of the government is played up as a bearish factor, threatening national bankruptcy or the like, in periods of declining security prices, but contradictorily as a bullish inflationary boom factor during rising prices.

Similar chameleon-like interpretation is applied to the movement of commodity prices. During bull stock markets falling commodity prices may be hailed as a favourable factor in permitting the control of manufacturers' costs, while during bear markets they are feared as a cause of inventory loss and generally declining earnings.

And so on. Mr. May doesn't think much of statistical appraisals of the business and stock market future or of forecasters who go in for wishful thinking. Actually, he says, "the business future just as much as the stock market future depends on the momentary psychology of the market place."

I have always noticed that the operators of the stock market advisory services make their money by selling their expert advice to others, and not by acting on it themselves. And there is also the fact that even clever financial editors like myself, who are often asked for stock market advice, work for wages.



by

P. M. Richards

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4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES

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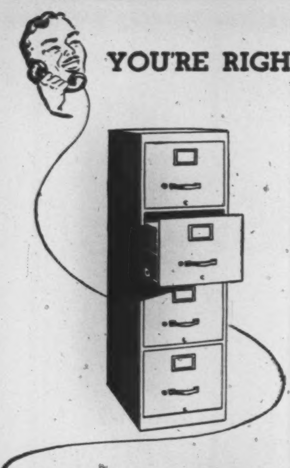
Dr. Alfred M. Landsberger, internationally-known economist, suggests a way to free the blocked channels of trade and help balance world economy. Of special interest to Canadians trading in sterling area countries.

MARCH 14TH ISSUE **ON SALE MARCH 10TH**



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PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 42

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two cents (2c) per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds April 15th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
L. I. HALL,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, February 17th, 1950.

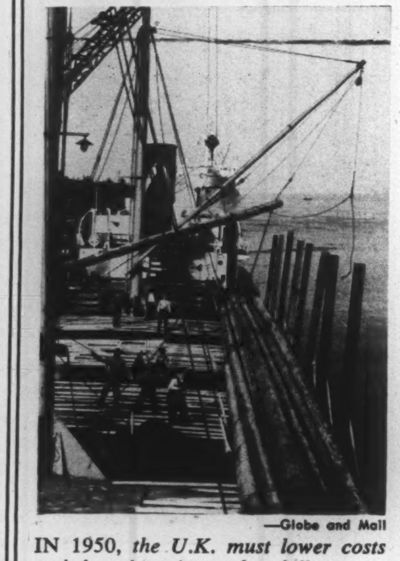
U.K. business

Fiscal Policy:

NEXT PHASE

NOW, after the election, Britain has to get down to the task of restoring equilibrium, with no political histrionics. The situation is delicately poised, and the next budget will be of crucial importance.

British defenders of the budget policy pursued in recent years claim that it has yielded results. There is no longer, they say, any evidence of inflationary pressure. The critics, granting so much, say that "containing" inflation is not enough: to bring the economy into balance where it consumes no more than it produces the national finances must be deflated.



—Globe and Mail

IN 1950, *the U.K. must lower costs and buy less from the dollar area.*

Some of the salient features of the position around the beginning of 1950 may be outlined.

The British public's buying-power, as measured by bank deposits and currency in circulation, was virtually the same at the end of 1949 as a year earlier. Wages were increased only slightly last year (the index, based on 1947, rose during the year by 1 point, to 109). Retail prices have risen rather more (by 4 points, to 113). However, the inflation of wholesale prices since devaluation of the pound is only now beginning to show its effects at the retail end.

Much political capital has been made of the extraordinarily good revenue figures towards the close of the fiscal year soon ending. The "ordinary" surplus of £470 million estimated for the full year has already been exceeded, with a comfortable margin. But governmental trading operations, including sales of surplus stores, have been largely responsible for the sudden boosting of revenue—a fortuitous result of devaluation. It is true, however, that the taxpayer is yielding on income-tax account about 10 per cent more this fiscal year than in 1948-49, and the recent inflow of revenue means a sizable reduction of his spending-power.

There has been a heavy decline in personal saving, but business investment has increased — largely, however, to finance increased stock and work in progress. Company profits have already passed their peak, so limitation of dividends at the 1947 rates (undertaken by most companies "voluntarily" but under strong official pressure) does not mean that undistributed profits are generally increasing, to swell the total of national investment.

These few facts do not indicate a decided trend, either inflationary or deflationary. There is nothing much more definite to be gleaned from such pointers as retail trade, or unemployment. The boom in retail business last Christmas was phenomenal; but there seems to have been an abnormally sharp reaction since. The nation is still in a state of nearly full employment; but there has been a persistent increase in unemployment—by more than 50 per cent—since last July, and the increase at the beginning of this year was at a greatly accelerated rate.

For some time past there has been a conflict of views in Britain on fiscal policy. Orthodox opinion has advised a much more vigorous deflation, to stimulate exports and discourage imports. But advisers in closer touch with the political scene have warned against any drastic action which would curtail home trade, even in the interests of the export drive. The problem is no easier for the incoming government.

Crucial, of course, is the question of overseas trade. To balance trade without adjusting the system financially is to remove one important element of deflation, for the surplus of imported over exported goods has spread buying-power over a wider range. It is arguable, therefore, that financial deflation—by reducing governmental expenditure, for instance — is necessary not only to lower costs and so stimulate exports but also to counter the effects of the sale of more goods abroad.

U.S. business

Imports:

FIRST AID

THE TREASURY Department is inching ahead in its drive to cut down the customs red tape that hamstrings importers. This time the "paper curtain" impeding imports was tackled through a new type of bond for import transactions and a new bonding procedure.

Treasury officials claim that these innovations will facilitate the clearance through customs of imported merchandise. They were adopted after consultation with import trade circles (somewhat of an innovation in itself) and have the approval of the foreign traders who were consulted.

The new bond covers the payment of any duties that may be found owing the Government after the merchandise has been entered and left customs custody. It will replace an ancient and cumbersome arrangement whereby, when duties were collectable after the goods were released, the Government made a formal demand for the return of the goods, or as an alternative, payment of "liquidated damages."

Another change provides that when sufficient duties have not been paid

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TEXTILE DOMINION CO. LTD
Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1950, payable 15th April, 1950, to shareholders of record 15th March, 1950.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.
Montreal, February 15th, 1950.

TEXTILE DOMINION CO. LTD
Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A FINAL DIVIDEND of Twenty-five cents (25c) per share for the year ending 31st March, 1950, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, payable 1st April, 1950, to shareholders of record 3rd March, 1950.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.
Montreal, February 15th, 1950.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 403

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of March, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of March, 1950.

DATED the 20th day of February, 1950.
P. C. FINLAY,
SECRETARY.

ROYAL BANK APPOINTMENT

R. W. SHANNON

R. W. Shannon, whose appointment as General Inspector at Head Office, Montreal, is announced by The Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Shannon has been Assistant Manager of the bank's main Toronto Branch since 1948. He is a graduate of Queen's University, joined the bank in 1937, served with the R.C.A.F. from 1941 to 1945 and attained the rank of Flight Lieutenant. He has had wide experience in Ontario branches, in the Supervisor's Department at Toronto and at Head Office. *

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1950 payable April 2, 1950 to shareholders of record March 2, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.
Montreal, February 20, 1950.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of eighteen and three quarters cents (18.75c) per share has been declared on the Series "B" 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company for the period March 2, 1950 to March 31, 1950 payable April 2, 1950 to shareholders of record March 15, 1950.

By Order of the Board.
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.
Montreal, February 20, 1950.

on a shipment, the importer will be billed for them on a single final statement. In the past the importer often received several supplemental billings.

Still another provision will make it possible for brokers representing importers to obtain the prompt release of all merchandise which has been submitted to customs appraisers for examination. Formerly, such goods were retained in customs custody for long periods of time pending completion of the exasperating entry formalities.

The most important provision seems to be the one which makes it possible for brokers to obtain prompt release of merchandise submitted for examination. The Treasury move is undoubtedly a further step in the right direction. But the advocates of customs reform have their attention focused on the outcome of pending legislation before Congress to amend the antiquated customs laws.

Tariffs:

CRACKS IN THE DYKE

PAPER producers are preparing to make strong representations to the State Department against new concessions to their foreign competitors at the forthcoming tariff-reduction negotiations to be held next September. While the lists which each of the 33 nations will present for negotiation will not be made public until some time in April, the paper trade in the States expects that Canada will urge substantial cuts on fine paper manufactures and is girding its loins to oppose vigorously this anticipated move, along with new concessions to Sweden and Finland beyond those granted at Annecy.

Having built up production of nearly 800 items of fine paper to meet the domestic demand, Canada is understood to be making a bid for access to the American mass market. United States business has become so accustomed to buying Canadian products "in the raw" there will be a big howl if Canada succeeds in penetrating the high tariff curtain protecting notepaper and other of the more profitable manufactured paper products. This coming parley will be the real test of whether Canada will be able to sell paper instead of pulpwood, canned meat instead of cattle and lumber instead of logs to her neighbor to the south.

The American paper trade is putting up a brave front but privately concedes that further breaches will be made in the tariff wall they have erected against paper and other processed goods. Paper trade officials made what they thought were convincing arguments against paper concessions at Annecy, but lost, although Canada and the United States were not involved in direct negotiations with each other at the conference. This time the stakes are bigger, and the American paper industry will make every attempt to prevent further cracks in the tariff dyke.

The small American paper mills claim they were hit hard by the Annecy trade pacts. These mills depend on imports for much of their raw material. They maintain that Scandinavian producers already are making a better profit by converting their pulp into paper and paying the present tariff than by selling it to the United States mills.

Exports:

DOLLAR SURPLUS

A RIFT in the financial clouds hanging over Latin America is reported by American bankers who have become optimistic enough to believe there will be steady improvement in the export trade to that market. Exporters in both Canada and the United States have watched their Latin American shipments decline far below the 1947 boom trade levels.

Exports to that area by United States foreign traders have fallen off by the tens of millions a year while Canadian exports have been averaging $90,000,000 annually for the last two years instead of the $200,000,000 set by Canadian Trade and Commerce officials as the postwar goal.

Brazil probably will clean up its commercial debts to the dollar area before June 30. This debt to the United States and Canada stood at nearly $200,000,000 last fall but has been pared down to less than $80,000,000 at the end of January as a result of increased coffee export revenues and strict controls over imports.

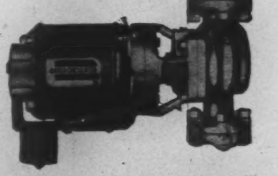
—CNR

EXPORTS *to Latin America have fallen by tens of millions of dollars.*

Colombia plans to boost its purchases from North America by roughly $100,000,000 this year due to the renewed accumulation of a dollar surplus. Even Argentina is periodically making some dollar exchange available for payments on commercial debt arrears. She has accumulated sufficient dollars to permit importation of $40,000,000 worth of badly-needed agricultural machinery. The accumulated demand for such equipment is estimated at $200,000,000 by the National Foreign Trade Council.

Venezuela continues to be the banner Latin American market for both the United States and Canada. Mexico has reinstated private trading in products under export or import control. Late last year a Mexican government agency was designated sole exporter-importer for these goods. Canada in four years has advanced from fifteenth to second place as a source of supply for Mexico.

hot water
FURNACES GIVE MORE HEAT



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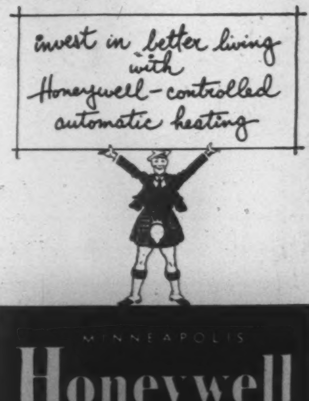
Gravity hot water systems can be greatly improved by a Honeywell water circulator. You will get more comfort and heating satisfaction from your hot water system.

By speeding circulation of hot water to every radiator, you get the same amount of room heat at a lower water temperature. What's more, your system is fast-acting, more responsive to thermostat demands. Result . . . closer temperature control, greater comfort throughout the home.

The Honeywell water circulator can be attached to your hot-water heating system quickly. New homes can use smaller system piping. See your local plumbing or heating contractor today.



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TEMPERATURE CONTROLS

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Canadian business

Labor:

FORD OF CANADA CRISIS

WHETHER to accept recommendations of a board of conciliation, giving them a monthly pension of $55 a month, or whether to strike for the full $100 a month, is a decision facing the big Local 200, UAW, CIO, and its 11,000 Ford Motor Company of Canada employees at Windsor, Ont.

If they take the $55 as recommended in the majority report of the Board, signed by C. P. McTague, KC, and J. Clifford Adams, KC, they will be accepting $45 less than their fellow workmen at the Ford Company of Detroit are receiving. If they go for the $100, which amount is recommended by Mr. Drummond Wren in his minority report, they will be seeking something they may not be able to obtain, even after a costly strike.

The difficulty, both for the union and the company, arises in the lack of a comprehensive Canadian social security program. In the Detroit plant, the Ford workers are entitled to their social security pensions upon retirement, so that the company makes up the balance to a full amount of $100 a month. The average amount would be about $55 per employee.

Meantime, a board of conciliation has been meeting in Windsor on the same problem as affecting the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Ltd., and its employees. Because the Ford dispute has reached a further stage of development, if a strike comes it probably would come first in the Ford plants.

THE ECONOMY

BIGGEST immediate factor in the Canadian business picture, as well as the American, is the fuel shortage resulting from the U.S. coal strike. This has caused curtailment of industrial operations on both sides of the border. In Canada the resulting unemployment is additional to that already produced by contractions in exports and by bad weather, and has created a difficult situation in some areas. Fortunately relief is promised by the nearness of spring and the early opening up not only of seasonal activities but of many large development projects across the country.

Textiles:

INDIGESTION

LAST NOVEMBER Dr. W. G. Blair, MP for Lanark, warned the House of Commons the 18,000 employed in Canadian woollen mills (including many of his constituents) would be thrown out of work if something was not done to mitigate the effect of devaluation-cheapened U.K. textiles underselling Canadian products.

Last week 1,000 textile mill workers in the Ottawa Valley were said to be unemployed because of slowing down of operation at 17 mills. Managers of the mills attributed the decline in operations to devaluation of the British pound and flooding of the Canadian market with "bargain price" British goods.

Dr. Blair, while observing that the estimate of 1,000 unemployed might be a trifle high, said mill owners in Lanark county were "terribly worried." There were 11 woollen mills in his riding and although some mills had orders enough to "pull them through until Spring," others were having a tough time; they could not meet the competition.

At Almonte, 70 employees of Rosamond Woollen Company had been laid off. Renfrew Woollen Mills at Carleton Place was slowing down to a three-day weekly shift in the finishing department. A four-day week was in effect at Bates and Innes Ltd., also of Carleton Place, for 50 employees and a layoff of the 340 employees was anticipated. Employment offices at Carleton Place and Renfrew had 500 idle textile workers listed.

Trade officials in Ottawa said the real reason for this situation was "indigestion" in the retail trade. There had been a tremendous expansion in coarse woollens production. Friezes, overcoatings, underwear were in a "glutted" position. Before devaluation Canadian woollen and worsted cloth mills had difficulty in competing with English prices. Even then they were not able to run a full week. January exports of woollens and worsted goods to Canada were up nearly 50 per cent, at £1,600,000, over the fourth-quarter level of 1949.

—CNR

WORKERS *in fisheries as in textiles feel export losses or new competition.*

Dr. Blair suggested a greater diversification of British trade in Canada. In 1948 Canada imported $79,826,758 in rolling mill products of the steel industry from the U.S.; $1,654,905 from the U.K. In the same year Canada bought $78,121,581 of cotton and manufactures from the U.S. and $28,827,389 from Britain. He prompted Canadian manufacturers to place orders for British machinery. Now mills in the Ottawa Valley are complaining British manufacturers refuse to fill them.

Insurance:

MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

LONG a leader as a payer of dividends to policyholders that result in a low net cost of insurance under participating policies, the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada, had another record year in 1949, with new assurances, excluding reassurances and annuities, of $120,009,172, showing an increase of more than 15 per cent over the previous year, while

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA APPOINTMENT

H. W. THOMSON

formerly Manager, Main Office, Winnipeg, has been appointed Superintendent of Branches at Head Office.

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the assurances in force at the end of the year totalled $1,068,698,193, showing an increase in business in force of $90,462,786. Total assets increased to $345,293,359, while the gross interest rate earned on the investments increased by .09 per cent to 3.89 per cent. Gross surplus earnings increased by $633,180 to $6,172,141. Total payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1949 amounted to $19,063,436, compared with $17,417,752 in the previous year.

DOMINION LIFE

DURING the past year the Dominion Life Assurance Co., in business since 1889, increased its assets from $84,861,047 to $91,213,801, and increased its business in force from $371,282,300 to $404,496,481, a gain of $33,214,140. New business paid for, increased and revived, amounted to $60,419,550, compared with $58,951,108 in 1948.

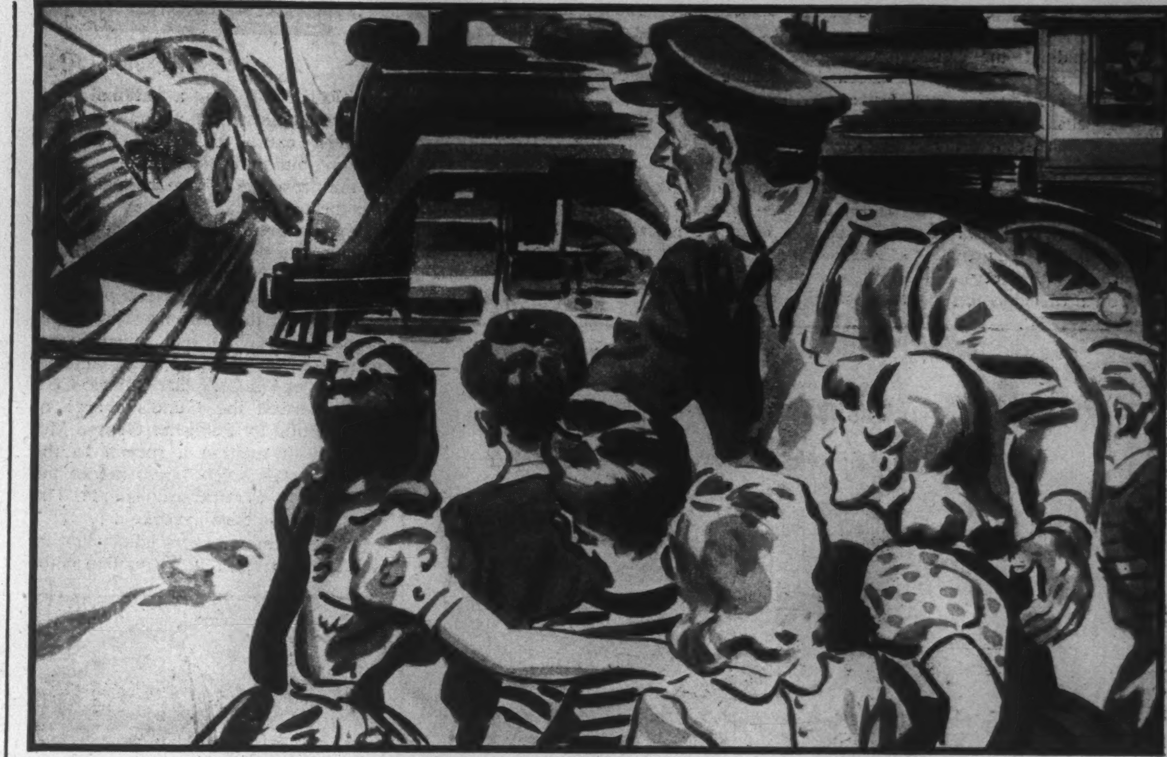
PENSIONS

INSTEAD of just scrapping old employees when their usefulness is over, more and more owners of businesses of all kinds are establishing pension plans for the purpose of providing a living income for those in their employ when the time comes for them to retire from active work. In some cases these plans are operated by the employers themselves or under irrevocable trusts, but mostly they are guaranteed life insurance companies and accordingly are set up on a sound actuarial basis with adequate reserves maintained on all contracts, so that the payment of all such pensions is put beyond peradventure however far into the future they may extend.

Generally these pension plans call for a contribution from the employee of a certain percentage of his salary or wages, say 5 per cent, with the employer matching it with a contribution of the same amount. In considering the pension problem, it should be kept in mind that to the extent to which owners of large and small business undertakings are able to assist their employees in making provision for a retirement income will the demand be lessened for the establishment of compulsory social security schemes.

There are those who hold that an employee during the working period of his life should take the necessary steps to make provision for his old age and so not be dependent upon his employer or the state when the time comes for him to quit work. While this view may be sound enough in theory, employers as a rule are well aware that they are not dealing with theories but facts, and they know that a great many employees in the various salary and wage brackets fail to make adequate provision in this respect and therefore need assistance.

Far-sighted employers also are recognizing that worthwhile savings in labor costs can ultimately be effected by the setting up of a sound retirement pension plan in addition to the group insurance protection now so generally provided. They know that there is a limit to the effective working period of every employee's life, just as there is a limit to the length of



Six Children Owe Lives to Coolness of Bus Driver

Russell Millen of Huntingdon, Que.

WINS DOW AWARD

When his bus stalled on the railway tracks at New Erin, Que., Russell Millen's first reaction was to try to push the vehicle clear. But just as he realized his efforts were in vain, he heard the whistle of a fast train approaching. And inside the bus, quite unconcerned, was his precious cargo of 6 school children!

But Millen did not panic. Calmly, and with more speed than he had ever mustered in his life, he got the children out, one by one. Within seconds after the last child was safe, the train smashed into the bus — dragging the mass of torn metal for half a mile!

For deeds such as this, more than 175 Canadians have been presented with THE DOW AWARD since its inception in April 1946.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation presented for acts of outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. The Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian daily newspapers, selects Award winners from recommendations made by a nationally known news organization.

THE Dow AWARD

DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

BA-30B

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A quarterly dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of April, 1950 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1950.

Montreal,
Feb. 22, 1950

S. C. SCADDING,
Secretary

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED

Notice of Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1950, payable on April 15, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

H. J. PARNAN,
Secretary.

CANADIAN SUCCESS STORY

Next week, BUSINESS FRONT profiles' Taggart Smyth, the philosophical banker, who rose from a four-hundred-dollars-a-year clerk to become General Manager of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, and who now is an important figure in Montreal's municipal affairs.

time a machine can be effectively used.

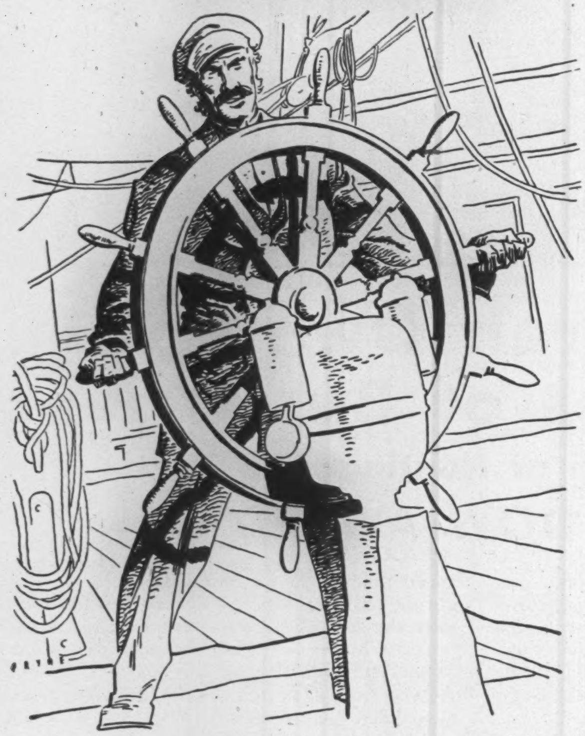
This leads to the conclusion that, in like manner, some sound method of taking care of the human depreciation in business and industry is required, so that when an employee reaches an age when his or her retirement becomes necessary, if a high standard of efficiency is to be maintained in the establishment, the funds are available to provide a suitable pension for the retiring worker. The pension problem is not a troublesome or expensive one in the early stages of the existence of a business, but later on the solution becomes more difficult and expensive.

—*George Gilbert*

■ Canadians have been buying life insurance at the rate of $100 million per month for three years. Policy holders have been surrendering policies or allowing them to lapse at the rate of $425 million per year—three times as much as is paid in natural terminations.

YOUR ASSURANCE OF WORLDWIDE COVERAGE

Man with responsibilities



THE MAN at the wheel of a ship has responsibilities most everyone appreciates. What we often forget is that each one of us can be held responsible and liable for accidents, including those that are not of our own doing.

For example, property owners can be held liable for accidents occurring on their premises. Likewise, employers and parents are not immune from liabilities arising out of court actions in which they become involved.

The BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated in 1833, during which year the first ship crossed the Atlantic wholly under its own steam. Serviced by responsible agents in Canada and elsewhere, "BRITISH AMERICA" comprehensive liability policies provide dependable protection for Canadians in all walks of life.

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ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO

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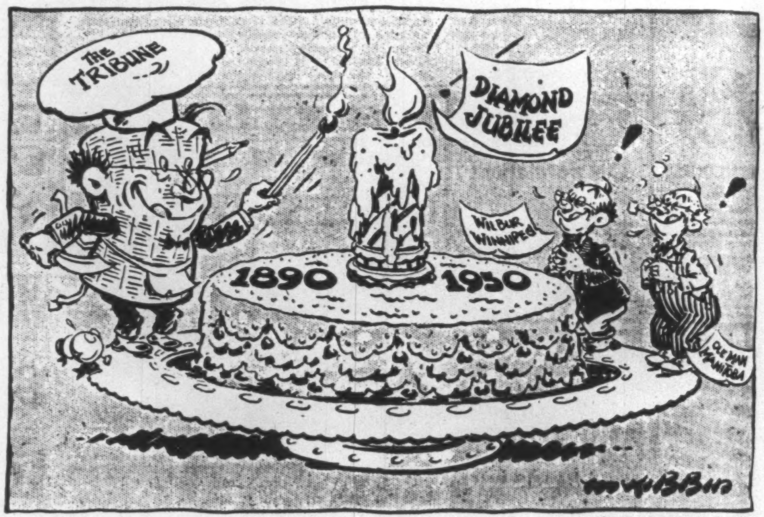
press

LABOR SLANT

SURROUNDED by a national press not particularly sympathetic to the socialist cause, the CCF publishes weekly, bimonthly or monthly in each of the provinces or regions of Canada the best political party newspapers. They purport to give the story behind the news to their predominantly labor and farm audience.

When the Toronto *Telegram* reported that the Toronto Newspaper Guild (CIO-CCL) had failed to organize a majority of the editorial workers at *The Tely*, the Ontario CCF *News* carried the Guild's charge of intimidation by Publisher George McCullagh in making a speech to the editorial staff a few hours before the deadline on election propaganda. The Guild had no time to make a reply.

All the stories have a labor slant or angle, and present the party line without sophistication or reserve. They dwell on unemployment, security, CCF meetings and speeches, and labor news from around the world.



—McKibbin

A FIGHTING NEWSPAPER, The Winnipeg Tribune *is a bastion of the West.*

In Scandinavia, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand, social democratic movements have been accompanied by a vigorous party press. In Canada, the CCF, which in the 1949 federal election had 13.5 per cent of the popular vote, has never had a big city daily at its beck and call.

CONGRATULATIONS

LOOKING BACK over 60 years as a fighting organization, *The Winnipeg Tribune* felt it deserved the congratulations of its readers. "Editorially," said *The Trib* editorially, "it may have been right or may have been wrong on occasions, but it had principles and fought for them to the utmost of its ability."

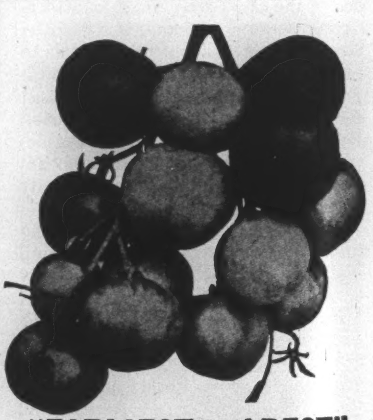
To accompany its monumental special edition, covering progress of the newspaper and Canada in six decades, the editors confirmed their faith in the freedom and responsibility of the press.

"The only truly free press is one which can record the news faithfully and comment on it frankly, without fear of direct or indirect punishment. Neither the press nor the public is safe with anything less than this.

"All liberty, of course, involves obligations. The obligation of a free press is to be truly free. It must be thorough, accurate and unbiased in its reporting, sincere and thoughtful in its editorials, and resistant to all outside pressure. It must be both cautious and bold—cautious until it knows all the facts, bold when it is sure of its ground. It must, above all, be inspired by devotion to the public welfare as its staff understands it.

"Such a newspaper is worthy of the privileges which the English-speaking peoples have traditionally granted to their press. Such a newspaper is also the best guardian of the liberties of the people."

Once a weak competitor in a field dominated by the *Manitoba Free Press*, with J. W. Dafoe, D. B. MacRae, T. B. Robertson, George V. Ferguson, J. S. Woodward, R. G. Dafoe, and others, *The Tribune* has itself schooled some of Canada's great newspapermen.



"EARLIEST and BEST"
TOMATO

Introduced by us several years ago and by sheer merit it has outsold all other varieties among both home and commercial growers each season, in every part of Canada. Customers repeatedly tell us "Earliest and Best" is still better than we claim. Produces large, beautiful, solid, perfect shipping tomatoes, earlier than any other variety. High crown type without core, and most beautiful red with finest flavour. No cripples, scalds, cracked, wrinkled, uneven, scarred fruit, and often ten fruits in a cluster. Amazing yielder. (Pkt 15¢) (oz 75¢) postpaid.

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE
GEORGETOWN, ONT

The call that wakes a nation's heart to action

Somewhere in Canada, a tiny victim of disaster clings tightly to the comforting arms of a Red Cross worker . . . In a Red Cross Outpost Hospital in the wilderness, a desperately injured trapper is fighting for life . . . in a modest room in a great city, the wife of a hospitalized war veteran prays for the joyous moment when she'll see him again in the homelike Red Cross Veterans' Lodge . . . They are depending on you to hear the call of the Canadian Red Cross . . . and answer generously to meet this year's need for $5,000,000. Your gift is needed to extend the life-saving Red Cross Free Blood Transfusion Service . . . to maintain Outpost Hospitals . . . to support Veterans' Lodges . . . to widen Red Cross Swimming and Water Safety activities, First Aid and Home-Maker Nursing Services, Women's Work Activities, and many other Red Cross services.

You *have a part to play in the work of the Red Cross . . . and only you can play it. Give from your heart . . . give* all *you can!*

This year the need is urgent for

$5,000,000

to carry out the work you expect your Red Cross to do

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